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VOL. XXVII NO. 64 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Hitler Puts Robber's Hand On Czech Gold

Value Of Nazi Pledges Stands Exposed

ECONOMIC FACTORS IN ANNEXATION

France Thinks Time Has Come For Closer Tie With Soviet

NEW YORK, March 16.

"Herr Hitler has smashed the only army between Berlin and the Danube which was capable of resisting his plans", declared the "New York Times".

"He has put the robber's hands on the gold that he badly needs and taught a lesson to the smaller States in Central Europe.

One recompense for all this is that he has also shown the world the value of Nazi promise and the real purpose of the Reich".—Reuter.

ECONOMIC FACTORS IN CONQUEST

LONDON, March 16.

The economic implications of the conquest of Czechoslovakia forms the principal subject of discussion in the City circles.

All agree on the tremendous advantages accruing to Germany by the absorption of considerable and highly efficient armament, potential and actual arms, which it is estimated, will be sufficient to equip forty divisions in up-to-date manner.

Moreover, Germany obtains possession of 25 million sterling gold apart from privately held internationally realisable assets, probably totalling between ten and twenty millions. The international markets have to prepare for the absorption of these assets.

The most important economic factor is believed to be the increase of labour and the output of reserves, which should enable Germany to continue the credit expansion policy beyond the limits which appeared to have been reached prior to the annexation.

"The obverse of the medal is not ignored;' a number of Czech industries used to be directly competitive with Germany, notably locomotive and chemical industries. Furthermore was the competitive position of Czech industries. The world market is bound to suffer if Germany carries out the intention of introducing 'marks' into the conquered territory. It is expected that decrease of Czech exports will render it more difficult to provide foreign exchange for import of raw materials with which Czechoslovakia is singularly poorly provided.

Further another 18,50,000 spindles and 70,000 looms will be taken over which should result in some improvement of Lancashire's trade with the continent. Czechoslovakia used to export considerable quantities of yarns and cloth to European countries, especially Holland, at prices below Lancashire's which under the German financial system will no longer be possible.—Reuter.

HITLER'S MYSTERY MOVEMENTS

BERLIN, March 16.

Herr Hitler left Prague by car. His destination is not revealed.

'Occupy Ruthenia'

BUDAPEST: M. Volosin has sent a telegram to the Rumanian Government asking Rumania to occupy Ruthenia.

Memel Land In Reich?

BERLIN: A statement issued to the Foreign Press denies "reports that Germany intends to reincorporate Memel land in the Reich in the near future".

Slovakia's Protector

BERLIN: Herr Hitler's announcement respecting Slovakia was followed by an exchange of telegrams between the Fuehrer and the Slovak President in which the latter placed Slovakia under Herr Hitler's protection. German troops are now advancing into the country.

Plight Of Czech Troops

BUDAPEST: Resistance encountered by Hungarian troops, who occupied Chust has been sporadic and local. There was no organised opposition. The chief difficulties were weather and lack of roads. Large numbers of Czech troops have taken refuge in Rumania.—Reuter.

ORGANISATION OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA

PRAGUE, March 16

Herr Von Ribbentrop broadcast a proclamation by Herr Hitler dated March 16: The proclamation provides for the organisation of Bohemia and Moravia.

A decree states: "For a thousand years Bohemia and Moravia were part of the living space of the German people. Force and foolishness removed from their historical surroundings and finally by incorporating them in the artificial formation of Czechoslovakia created a centre of continual unrest. From year to year dangers increased. At any time

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)

STOP PRESS

Arab Delegates' Hopes

LONDON, March 16.

Prince Al Islam Hussein interviewed by Reuter said that the Arab Delegates to the Palestine Conference hoped for a settlement, which would bring peace and security in Palestine. He hoped that Arabs would obtain their rightful demands and would not be forced to accept a temporary settlement against their will. That was not the way of peace. If the conference failed every Arab and the Moslem world would be dissatisfied.—Reuter.

RUTHENIAN APPEAL

BERLIN, March 16.

Ukrainian circles here state that the Ruthenian Government has sent telegrams to the four signatories of the Munich Agreement asking their help and guarantee of independence of Ruthenia.—

BUDAPEST:—Chust was occupied by Hungarian troops at 19-00 G.M.T.—Reuter.

HITLER MARCHES ON!

The New German Empire of the Nazi Fuehrer. Austria, Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia. What-next?

Did Zaghlul Sign Charter Blindly?

Wafdist Delegation Refute Jinnah's Contention

EULOGY FOR MAHATMA'S TECHNIQUE OF NON-VIOLENCE

LUCKNOW, March 16.

That the problem of minorities did not exist in Egypt and that Mr. Jinnah's contention that the founder of the Wafd party—Mr. Zaghlul Pasha—had signed the charter setting forth the demands of the minorities blindly was unfounded was the opinion expressed by the Wafdist delegation from Egypt in the course of a press interview to-day.

Regarding India's fight for freedom they felt that success was not far away. It would be expedited if communal unity was achieved. They declared that both the majority and the minority should have confidence in each other. This was a condition precedent for this unity. It was the duty of the majority to inspire confidence in the minority.

The spokesman of the delegation added: "The question of minority does not exist as such in Egypt. We don't think in terms of Muslims, Copts or Druses. We don't think in terms of religion."

He said: "The Wafd Party is fighting for the Independence of the country. They have no time to think of Socialism, Communism or Capitalism. We have only one movement and that is the Independence movement.

"There is no place for Socialism in Egypt as there are many rich people as in India. There are no Conservatives or Liberals or Leftists in Egypt."

Questioned about their impressions of the Tripuri Congress session, the Delegation observed that they were much impressed by the gathering of prominent persons they met and by the effort India was making to cast off her shackles.

They eulogised Mahatmaji and his leadership. They declared that they were greatly impressed by his technique of non-violence.

The delegation observed that they would prefer Indian goods to other foreign goods; they wanted commercial as well as intellectual relations with India.—United Press.

"ELDERS" INDIGNANT

Demand Retaliatory Action Against Kenya Govt.

NEW DELHI, March 16

The Council of State discussed non-official resolutions.

The whole of prelunch sitting was occupied with the decision Mr. H. N. Kunzru's resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom the feelings of indignation and resentment with which the Kenya Highlands Order-in-Council which involves discrimination against Indians, has been received in this country.

Speeches expressing indignation at the attitude of the British Government and suggesting retaliatory action were made, the only dissentient voice being Mr R. H. Parker.

Sir Jagdish Prasad assured that efforts to secure justice to the Indians would be continued and the Indian cause would be pressed.

The resolution was carried. Government not opposing.—A. P.

Politicals' Assurance To Gandhiji

Believe In Non-violence But Brook No Restrictions On Their Movements

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 16.

It appears Gandhiji is in communication with the Home Member on the question of the release of prisoners who have now abandoned their fast and presumably assured Gandhiji of their faith in non-violent Congress methods for winning national freedom. They are, however not prepared to give any undertaking to officials that they would report their movements to their provincial Governments or abide by any sort of restrictions.

So far, it appears the terms of reference for arbitration about Rajkot affairs have not been settled and there is a chance that Gandhi's stay in Delhi might be prolonged. It is also probable that Mahatma may see the Viceroy again.

I understand, however, from Mr. Gibson, the Resident that he is likely to leave for Rajkot to-morrow. It is believed enquiry by the Chief Justice will not involve any elaborate procedure and it will be expeditiously done.

Gandhiji met workers from Jaipur to-day and discussed the position.

GANDHIJI AND PANT'S RESOLUTION

Press Messages Described As Incorrect

NEW DELHI, March 16.

It appears that Mahatma Gandhi received no communication from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose either during the Tripuri session or thereafter regarding Pt. G. B. Pant's resolution and the Congress President's attitude after its adoption by the Congress.

Neither is it authoritatively learnt that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had any telephone talks with Gandhiji from Tripuri in regard to the Congress President's and Pandit Pant's resolution. Messages to this effect are described as incorrect by circles in close and intimate touch with Mahatmaji.—United Press.

Mahatma Sees Viceroy Again

TALKS WITH LEADERS AT BIRLA HOUSE

Negotiations For Release Of Delhi Politicals

NEW DELHI, March 16.

Mahatma Gandhi met the Viceroy again at 5 p. m. to-day.

Communication for the interview came from the Viceroy's House in the afternoon.

ACCOMPANIED BY MR. MAHADEV DESAI GANDHIJI RETURNED TO BIRLA HOUSE AT 7-30 P.M., AFTER TWO AND HALF HOURS' TALK WITH THE VICEROY."—UNITED PRESS.

CALLERS AT BIRLA HOUSE

NEW DELHI, March 16.

Sir N. N. Sircar met Mahatma Gandhi to-day at Birla House. Mr. Satyamurti was another caller at Birla House to see Gandhiji.

Mahatma Gandhi had conversations with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai this afternoon regarding Congress affairs.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive here to-morrow morning to meet Mahatma Gandhi—United Press.

FOR RELEASE OF DELHI POLITICALS

NEW DELHI, March 16.

After meeting the Home Member Mr. Mahadev Desai met the State prisoners in jail this afternoon. Correspondence and negotiation are proceeding for their release.

Mahatma Gandhi's condition considerably improved in the afternoon after rest.

Inquiries at Birla House elicited the reply "he might see the Viceroy again."

It is not yet definitely known when Gandhiji will meet the Viceroy.

It appears, however, correspondence is going on about the Rajkot affairs also—United Press.

SIR MAURICE & RAJKOT CASE

NEW DELHI, March 16.

Men, women and children who had been waiting outside the house for long shouted "Gandhi Ki Jai" when Mahatma's car was sighted at about half past seven in the evening. Mr. Mahadev Desai and Gandhiji were engaged in serious talk before they alighted from the car.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Bhulabhai G. Desai, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. K. Santhanam and Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar, members of the Central Assembly were waiting and received Gandhiji who went straight to his room for rest.

The "United Press" enquiries at Viceroy's House did not elicit any information beyond the laconic statement that the Viceroy and Gandhiji met for a couple of hours. It is not known whether they would meet again to-morrow.

The "United Press" enquiries suggest that Sir Maurice Gwyer has not yet started consideration of the Rajkot case Probably the Federal Chief Judge is awaiting the outcome of the Viceroy-Gandhi talks which "inter alia" are reported to relate to the terms of reference of inquiry by Sir Maurice Gwyer as well as points of procedure.

Sardar Patel received an official sealed cover at Birla House but its contents are being kept secret.—United Press.

Free Fight In British Mail Boat

Crew Come To Blows With Ship's Officers: Two Removed To Hospital

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A free-fight between some of the officers and Indian Seamen on board the ship "S. S. Strathmore", which arrived into the Bombay Port on Thursday, resulted injuries to one of the officers and a member of the Crew. Both were admitted to city hospitals. As a result about 100 Indian Seamen are understood to have left the ship.

It is understood that at about 8-30 p. m., the men wanted to go into the city, when some of the officers are stated to have remonstrated against their doing so. It seems the foreign crew sided with the officers and a scuffle ensued.

The yellow-gate Police, who received information rushed to the scene and restored order.

A seaman who was injured was admitted to the G. T. Hospital.

Mr. R. Dier, an officer of the P. & O. Company, has been, it is stated, admitted to the European General Hospital. The "Chronicle" reporter who sought information on the matter was curtly refused any information by a member of the Hospital staff.

Enquiries in the Seamen's Circles go to show that about 50 of the Indian seamen had finished their contract and wanted to sign and get off at Bombay. Alleged refusal on the part of the authorities to release the men and let them go seems to have led to the trouble.

As a result of the alleged obstruction on the part of the authorities, the rest of the Indian Crew numbering about 100 had also marched out with their comrades.

It is further understood that the Union has no objection to enlist men for service if asked to do so.

The Union authorities are perplexed at the alleged attitude of the ship authorities (the P. & O. Company) in view of the strike having been called off.

The men who came down, it seems, went to the Union office.

TO PROLONG HIS DELHI SOJOURN?

NEW DELHI, March 16.

According to the present plans, it is learned Gandhiji will not leave Delhi before March 20.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted immediately a certified Boiler Attendant for upcountry Cotton Mill. Must be a good Fireman with experience of Water Tube Boilers. Pay up to Rs. 50 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 10811, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an Influential Doctor to run, on his own Convalescent Home in a fine healthiest Hotel Building of Ripon, Mahableshwar. (11506)

Applications are invited from ladies and gentlemen to represent an old well-established, progressive Indian Life Office. Qualification—respectable social status having influence and easy means. Terms—Commission, salary or allowance. Prospect—On confirmation promotion to the grade of permanent field staff. Possession of a car is an advantage. Apply Box No. 4080, Advt. Dept., "Statesman", Calcutta. (11470)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

A well-known Dentist (Dental Surgeon, Med. Dr. of Vienna University) and a Dental Technician, brothers, 20 years private practice, seek employment in India, partnership not excluded. Will bring all apparatuses. Speak fluent English. Please write: Dr. Ernst Schubert, Vienna IX. Porzellangasse 8, Germany.

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For sale a Willys Car in Good condition, 14 to 15 miles per gallon apply No. 11484 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

L.S.G.D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay, commence from 1-5-39 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre. Apply for revised prospectus (free) to Director, Local Self-Government Institute, Fort, Bombay. (10686)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the repairs and maintenance of beam scales belonging to the Stores Department, Bombay. Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 31-3-1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

(10808)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the insurance of the property of the Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., and should reach the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1939. Schedules of the property may be obtained from the Office at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi.

The Committee of the Club do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Committee,
C. C. GULLAND,
Secretary,
Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

(10809)

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY

requires 10,000 Tons Selected Grade Poniati or other approved brand of Bengal Loco Steam Coal. Open offers for the supply of this Coal supported by analysis of Coal to be supplied will be received at 3 P.M. on MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1939 in the Office of the President, Stores Purchase Committee, Nawanagar State, Jamnagar who does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest Offer. The Coal will have to be delivered F.O.R. on Weigh-Bridge at Okha Port Station. The Coal will be taken over by three instalments each of about 3,300 Tons, at an interval of about four months and payment will be arranged after receipt of Coal as per terms and conditions of the Agreement.

Port dues, Wharfage etc. to be paid by the Suppliers.

The successful Tenderer will have to give Rs. 2,000/- as Deposit for the due fulfilment of the Contract which should be completed by March, 1940 and to execute an Agreement for the same.

(10789)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, for sore, inflamed watering eyes, stys, conjunctivities. (Ophthalmia). Recommended by All-India Blind Relief Association. Boon for students, motorists, cinema-goers. At Kemp, Thomson and all Chemists. (11503)

For obstinate skin diseases—Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Hongkong Foot, Dhobie's Itch, Barber's Itch, blisters on toes, fingers, etc., use Skin-boone Lotion. At Kemp, Thomson Taylor and all chemists. (11504)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

While spending thousands on building construction, why not use sweet lime and sweet sand. Apply to Manohar Trading Company Bhiwandi-Agra Road, Kalyan. (11501)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 943 of 1936.

BUILDERS LIMITED, a private Limited Company, having its Office at 5, Parliment Street, New Delhi .....Plaintiffs.

Versus.

WALTER P. WARREN, of Calcutta European Inhabitant, residing at 12, Lindsey Street, Calcutta. .....Defendant.

To.

WALTER P. WARREN,
Tre Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you the Defendant abovenamed for Judgment for Rs. 2,000 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum with half yearly rests from 5th June, 1933, till Judgment, costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that this Court has fixed the 12th April 1939 for the hearing of the suit when you are required to attend personally or by Advocate AND THAT in default of such appearance a Decree may be passed against you as prayed in the Plaint.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1939.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
(10810)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT BABULLA TANK ROAD NEAR NOOR BAUG.

Under instructions from Messrs Gulamali Noorani & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Jafferbhai Hirjibhoy Allarakhia the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1340 of 1938 (Jafferbhai H. Allarakhia and another vs. Sakinabai, widow of Gulamhusein H. Allarakhia and others) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the premises.

Lot No. 3 and 4.—To-day, Friday the 17th March 1939 at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

No. 3.—Piece of Freehold Land with building thereon admeasuring about 400 sq. yds. and bearing St. No. 2—18.

No. 4.—Piece of Freehold Land with building thereon admeasuring about 216 sq. yds. and bearing Municipal St. No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Gullamali Noorani and Co., Solicitors, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

See "TOPPER TAKES A TRIP" AT THE NEW EMPIRE AND WIN A BRAND NEW PHILCO RADIO presented by the Automobile Co., Ltd.
For further particulars consult the Box-Office.
Purchasers of Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-4 tickets only eligible for the prize.

FIFTH GRAND WEEK
The BEST SHOW IN THE TOWN
New Theatres' Latest hit
"DUSHMAN"
Starring:
SAIGAL
LEELA DESAI
NAJAM, Etc.
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
KRISHNA

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest on a seven-year-old girl, named Hansabai, who ran into a bus at Kalbadevi Road, near the junction of Kika Street and died in the G. T. Hospital.

The Jury was of the opinion that the fatality was due to the carelessness of the parents of the girl in leaving her behind them, while crossing the road and that the driver of the bus was in no way responsible for the accident.

Alleged Member Of Dhatura Gang Arrested

Lalla Manilal has been arrested by the Bombay C.I.D., in connection with certain cases of Dhatura Poisoning which are being investigated by the Police.

It has come to the notice of the police that the use of dhatura to drug prospective victims, and then rob them, is being carried on by an extensive gang of criminals. Three others have already been arrested. The police are continuing investigations to trace the other members of the gang.

Manilal was remanded into police custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate till the 28th.

"Hindustan Standard" Congress Number

The "Hindustan Standard" of Calcutta has brought out a special number in honour of the recent Congress session. Extending over nearly a hundred pages, it is full of interesting and instructive articles on the topics of the day. The work of the various Congress ministries is detailed in a number of authoritative contributions. A couple of articles deal with the venue of the Tripuri Congress and the men responsible for making it a success. The states problem, which is perhaps the foremost issue before the country at present, is dealt with in a number of articles, perhaps the most interesting of which is that giving the historical survey of the states. The number is priced at annas four only.

LUCKNOW.—A delegation consisting of Mr. Govardhanlal Shukla, Mr. Brijkishore Misra and Mr. Phulchand Katiwar interviewed Dr. Gayaprasad Katiwar of the Lahore Conspiracy Case now lodged in the Lucknow Jail. The delegation left for Lahore on March 16 to wait in deputation on Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab for the release of Dr. Gayaprasad who is ailing in Lucknow Jail.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Golden-voiced
BOBBY BREEN
BOBBY BREEN
sings new and greater songs in his latest musical triumph:
"FISHERMAN'S WHARF"
with
LEO CARRILLO
HENRY ARMETTA
An R-K-O Radio Film
—ALSO—
WALT DISNEY'S CARTOON in COLOUR:
"SOCIETY DOG SHOW"

Commencing From 16th March
FOR 3 DAYS
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
ROSE MARY
AT
SIRIN TALKIES
—:JACOB CIRCLE:—
:: MAHALUXMI BRIDGE ::

TANNING INSTITUTE AT BANDRA

Premier To Open On March 26

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A Tanning Institute that will be of immense help to the Province in the matter of training people to be skilled manufacturers of leather goods, will be brought into being by the Government of Bombay on the 26th instant when the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher will perform its opening ceremony.

The Institute has been located at Chamdawalakawadi, Bandra. Systematic training both in theory and practice in the art of tanning and manufacture of leather goods will be imparted to village tanners and others interested in the industry. There will be advanced courses for enabling students to hold supervisory posts in the tanning concerns or factories producing articles in leather.

DEMONSTRATORS BUSY

Considerable ground has already been covered during the last three years in the matter of improving the tanning industry in the Province after the Industries Department started a tanning section. To start with, the Department had appointed demonstrators at six centres for the purpose of teaching village tanners the use of modern appliances. The demonstrators, who were armed with portable tanning equipment have been spending about six months at each centre and making village tanners learn the modern methods of tanning and manufacture of goods. After completing work at one centre, the Party would shift to a neighbouring one.

The first party which started work in this direction was posted at Chamdawalakawadi at Bandra.

MODERN PROCESSES

That village tanners are able to produce better articles by utilising modern processes has been amply proved after the work started by the demonstration parties. The new Institute at Bandra will be of further help to village tanners and others who desire to undergo regular courses.

It is in the fitness of things that the Institute is to be opened by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, who before becoming the Prime Minister of the Province was responsible for starting a school at Bandra for giving prevocational training in tanning.

The advanced course in the Bandra Institute will last for two years. Admission will be restricted to those who have gone upto the matriculation standard or its equivalent. The artisan course is meant for those whose educational qualifications are insufficient to entitle them to an advanced course. This course will last for a year.

BURMA MINISTRY TANGLE SOLVED

RANGOON, March 15.

The Burma Ministry tangle is now settled. Mr. U-Ba Pe takes oath to-morrow as Home Minister while Mr. U. Pu remains Premier without portfolio for the present and other five Ministers continue as at present.

Thus the U. Pu Government is now stabilised and the "No Confidence" motion moved on Saturday is likely to be dropped.

Picketing is heavily continuing in the city on the tram tracks and offices of the B.O.C. and others. A large number of people have also been arrested.—United Press.

Communal Trouble In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Mar. 16.

Closely following the four cases of stabbing of Sikhs in different parts of the city during the weekend four more cases occurred this morning, the victims being Hindu milkmen, who were assaulted near the golf links, half mile from the city. Three of them are reported to be in precarious condition at the Lady Reading Hospital.

According to the statement of the victims they were assaulted by half a dozen Muslims with knives. Panic prevails among Hindu residents of the town, who are organising "hartal."—A. P.

Liquor Shop Auctions Bring Less Revenue

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, March 15

The prospects of the impending total Prohibition in the City and Suburbs of Bombay from August 1st, have very favourably affected the auctions of liquor shops in the City and District of Poona which were held here yesterday and the day before.

The auctions this year fetched Rs. 2,76,500 for sale of country liquor from the City of Poona, while the district of Poona including the City and some territory of the native State of Bhor has yielded Rs. 3,38,225 as against about Rs. 1,00,000 of the previous year.

McMahon Correspondence

Post-Script To The Case Of Palestine Arabs

SIR MICHAEL McDONNEL'S INTERPRETATION OF LETTERS WRITTEN TO SHERIFF

(From A Special Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 3.
(By Air Mail)

A special Committee presided over by the Lord Chancellor was appointed by the Palestine Conference to examine the letters exchanged between Sir Henry MacMahon and the Sheriff Hussein of Mecca, and to report whether Sir Henry did or did not exclude Palestine from the guarantee of independence of Arab lands given by Great Britain and France to the Sheriff. The Committee has so far been engaged upon the task of collating the Arabic text and deciding upon an agreed translation. This has delayed the publication of the White Book, promised by the Government.

The Arab Delegates, Moosa Bey al-Alami, Amin Bey Tamimi and Mr George Antonius have the benefit of the advice of Sir Michael McDonnell. The Committee's decision should in no case be considered as a judicial pronouncement for the Lord Chancellor is sitting on it, not as a judge, but as a Member of the Government.

Sir Michael has published an addenda to his articles on the subject in which he says: —

On February 14th, 1939, it was announced by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons that the Government intended shortly to publish a White Paper containing the whole McMahon correspondence, thus, at long last, acting upon the advice tendered by Lord Grey of Fallodon on the 27th of March, 1923, when, speaking in the House of Lords, he made use of these words:—

"A considerable number of these engagements or some of them, which have not been officially made public by the Government, have become public through other sources. Whether all have become public I do not know, but I seriously suggest to the Government that the best way of clearing our honour in this matter is officially to publish the whole of the engagements relating to the matter which we entered into during the war ..... I am sure that we cannot redeem our honour by covering up our engagements or pretending that there is no inconsistency, if there really is inconsistency. I am sure that the most honourable course will be to let it be known what the engagements are, and, if there is inconsistency, then to admit it frankly, and, admitting that fact and having enabled people to judge exactly what is the amount of the inconsistency, to consider what is the most fair and honourable way out of the "impasse" into which the engagements may have led us..."

"VOLTE FACE".

No reason whatever has been given for the sudden 'volte face' of the Government in agreeing to publish the letters in question and not one word has been said to explain why publication, which has been consistently refused by successive Governments for so many years, has ceased suddenly to be "contrary to the public interest" at this particular moment. I have not dealt with the point adverted to on pages 177 and 178 of Mr. Antonius's book, to the effect that Mr. Churchill in 1922, when Colonial Secretary, tried to argue that the word 'districts' in the phrase, in Sir H. McMahon's letter of the 24th October, 1915, "the portions of Syria lying to the West of the districts of Homs, Hama and Aleppo," was to be read as equivalent to "vilayets", and that since the "Vilayet of Damascus" included that part of Syria—now known as Transjordan—which lay to the East of the River Jordan, it followed that that part of Syria—now known as Palestine—which lay to the West of the Jordan was one of the portions of territory reserved in Sir Henry McMahon's phrase. As Mr Antonius points out, this argument is untenable inasmuch as there was no "Vilayet of Damascus" "Vilayet of Homs" or "Vilayet of Hama."

The Arabic word "Wilayat" may have been employed in the translation of Sir Henry's letter to the Sheriff, but the meaning of this is nothing more than "district" in general, and it does not necessarily import an Ottoman vilayet, which was a determined administrative unit, controlled by a Vali (hence its name) as definite as is an English county.

To say that when Sir Henry wrote ow the "district of Damascus," he meant the Ottoman Vilayet of Syria is exactly as though one should be asked to believe that a reference to the district of Maidstone meant County of Kent.

Sir Henry McMahon's letter of October 24th, 1915, speaks of no less than six 'districts' in connection with six towns namely, Mersina, Alexandretta, Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo.

"DISTRICT"

Of these there was only one, namely Aleppo, from which an Ottoman vilayet took its name. It is surely contrary to good sense, in view of this fact to pick out a second of the five remaining towns, namely Damascus, and allege that a reference to its "district" indicates the Ottoman Vilayet in which it lay, a vilayet which bore the name, not of Damascus but of Syria and which contained in it, moreover, two of the other towns, namely Homs and Hama, whose "districts" were named in Sir Henry's letter immediately after the "district" of Damascus. Does not common sense indicate that in every case the term "district' implies the neighbourhood of the town which is named? By this interpretation alone do we arrive at a consistent explanation of the use of the words which have been employed.

It is to be observed, further that the Sheriff, in his letter in reply, of November 15th, 1915 (Antonius p 421, Note 1), uses the Arabic word 'Wilayat,' in speaking of Mersina and Adana, clearly in the general sense of "district" inasmuch as there was not, as he must have known, an Ottoman Vilayet of Mersina, but only a Vilayet of Adana in which the port and district of Mersina were situated

In speaking of Mersina and Adana the Sheriff, one may believe, was harking back to the mode of definition employed in his first letter of July 14th, 1915, in which he had laid down the Northern boundaries for which he asked, limited not by administrative districts, whether Vilayets or Sanjaks, but by a line of towns situated approximately on a particular parallel of latitude.

MARITIME COASTS.

I therefore believe that the Sheriff was using the Arab term "Wilayat" in this letter in the sense of the 'environs' of the towns named, not only in reference to Mersina and Adana, but also when speaking later of the two "Wilayats of Aleppo and Beirut." I base this contention on the fact, moreover, that in insisting in their inclusion in the independent Arab area he says that the two "vilayets of Aleppo and Beirut and their western Maritime coasts.....are purely Arab provinces;" while in his next letter, of January 1st 1916, the Sheriff refers to "the Northern parts and their coastal regions," and later to "Beirut and its coastal regions."

Now why did the Sheriff explicitly refer to the "Maritime coasts" and the "coastal regions"? If one is speaking for example, of Durham one does not speak of "the County of Durham and its Maritime coasts," or of "the County of Durham and its coastal regions." The mention of the coasts, if one is speaking of the County is mere redundancy but it one's intention is to cover in one's description only a part of that county, including some of the environs of the chief town of the same name, and the adjoining sea coast, what is more natural than that one should speak of the "district of Durham and its Maritime coasts" or the "district of Durham and its coastal regions."

The arguments which I have set out seem to me to prove conclusively that the "Districts" in issue clearly did not refer to Ottoman vilayets.

It remains now to be seen whether His Majesty's Government will at last, in Lord Grey of Fallodon's phrase, "redeem our honour" in view of the engagement into which we entered with the Arabs two years before the publication of the Balfour Declaration and, as Lord Grey suggested it was bound to do, find an honourable way out of the 'impasse' which has cost hundreds of lives to British, Arabs and Jews alike and which has cost, and if no solution is found, will continue to cost, millions of pounds to the British taxpayer.

LUCKNOW.—A telegram has been sent to Mahatmaji by Mr. Govardhanlal Shukla of Cawnpore praying Mahatmaji to press the Viceroy for the release of Chandansingh of the Peshawar Firing Case and Ramsingh of the Ajmere conspiracy Case.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ANJUMAN TARAQQI-E-URDU

Maulavi Abdul Haq To Tour Bombay Presidency

Maulavi Abdul Haq Sahib, Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, has arrived in Bombay and will be staying here for a few days in connection with the work of the Anjuman. On the 18th instant he will start on a tour of the presidency to organize and inspect the working of the branches of the Anjuman.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.
Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)
Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN
Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)
Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.
Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR
Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 a.m.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

HEALTH BULLETIN SERIES—
HC.1.25. No. 25.—The prevention of Malaria incidental to Engineering Construction. As. 7 or 8d.
INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER—HAMBURG—
DGCIS.46.38. Report on the work of the —, 1937-38. Rs. 4-4 or 6s.
INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER—MILAN—
DGCIS.50.38. Report on the work of the —, 1937-38. Rs. 3-2 or 4s. 4d.
INDIAN STATES—
CR.2.38. Memoranda on—, 1938. Corrected up to the 1st January 1938. Re. 1-14 or 2s. 9d.
INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER—LONDON—
DGCIS.3.38. Report on the work of the —, 1937-38. Rs. 3-2 or 4s. 3d.
NOTE.—Indentors requiring the above are requested to quote only the SYMBOL and not the title of the publication. Prices are inclusive of packing and Indian postage.

Copies available from
MANAGER, PUBLICATIONS, Civil Lines, DELHI. BOOK DEPOT, 8, Hastings St., CALCUTTA.*
*(For local cash sale only.)

ANCHOR LINE AND SEAMEN

No Understanding With Seamen's Union

We have received the following from the Anchor Line:—

Our attention has been drawn to an article that appeared in this morning's issue of your paper, and as the statements contained therein are without foundation we shall be obliged if you will kindly publish this letter so that the facts may be known and understood by your readers.

There is no understanding between this Company and the Seamen's Union on the question of employment by rotation and the reference to the "Castalia" now in port is incorrect as a majority of the 14 seamen who were discharged had requested a voyage off prior to the vessel's arrival in port. The Union officials who obtained access to our steamer did so without our permission.

We desire to make it known through your valued columns that we have not recognised the Bombay Seamen's Union and their officials have no authority from us to interfere in the recruitment of saloon crews. It will therefore be in the best interests of men desiring employment to present themselves to the Steamship Companies through the proper channels.

'NON-EUROPEANS WILL FIGHT SEGREGATION'

Telegram To S. African Premier

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail.)

A protest against the proposal of the Minister of the Interior, Mr. R. Stuttaford, to introduce a Bill, giving local authorities the right to impose residential segregation between Europeans and coloured people in certain areas under their control, was sent to the Prime Minister, Gen. Hertzog, by the committee of action of the Non-European United Front today.

The protest, which was sent by telegram, reminded Gen. Hertzog of a general election speech in May, 1938, when he denounced Dr. Malan's proposed segregation of the coloureds as "shocking infidelity and falsity."

"You said you and Dr. Malan had repeatedly assured coloured people that segregation would not apply to coloured population, and that Dr. Malan's purified policy of segregation would be a shameful blot on good name of white man that would for ever brand him as unfaithful and untrustworthy.

"Your United Party Cabinet have now announced the segregation Bill, known as Mr. Stuttaford's servitude scheme. This will be equally shocking infidelity and falsity on your part.

"Non-Europeans will fight segregation with all their power until it is withdrawn, and never rest until the united mass strength of natives coloureds. Malayas, Indians and their European supporters frees them from the servitude of race discrimination and the colour bar system, and will create a truly united, democratic and free South African nation."

DISCUSSION OVER SEGREGATION PLAN

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail.)

The Government's coloured and Asiatic segregation plan disclosed this week was discussed to-day at a long meeting of United Party Members of Parliament.

The subject is regarded as one of the utmost delicacy at the moment and the greatest secrecy is being observed. Even the usual short communique on caucus decisions was not forthcoming to-day.

It is learned, however, that the meeting ended without any decision being reached and that the discussion revealed sharp differences of opinion which there may be some difficulty in reconciling.

Although a majority could undoubtedly be obtained for the proposals in Parliament a group of members within the United Party have raised serious objections to the principle of the segregation of coloured persons and Asiatics and it is believed that a clear warning was given to-day that the adoption of such a policy might have serious consequences.

Dr. B. N. Purandare Honoured

(From A Correspondent).

Under the joint auspices of the Madhyadin Brahmin Sabha and Madhyadin Brahmin Union, in the Madhyadin Sabha Hall, at Vithalbhai Patel Road, a function was held to honour Dr. Bhalchandra Nilkanth Purandare, the eldest son of the well-known Gynaecological Surgeon, Dr. N. A. Purandare, M.D. (Bom.) of this city, on last Saturday at 5 p.m. Dr. M. C. Javle, ex-Mayor was in the chair.

Dr. B. N. Purandare, M.D., (Bom.) F. R. C. S. (Ed.) is the first F.R.C.S. in this community. Speeches by the leaders of the community were made to suit the occasion. Dr. N. R. Purandare on behalf of the members of the Medical profession wished the guest success in his future career.

Dr. M. C. Javle, ex-Mayor of Bombay, who presided on the occasion, also spoke in terms of high appreciation of the guest and wished a brilliant success in his future career.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay on a visit to the Maharashtra High School.

St. Mary's High School team who won the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Cup for the third successive year, on Wednesday.

St. Sebastian High School team who were defeated by St. Mary's High School team by 3 goals to nil in the Junior Aga Khan Hockey final on Wednesday.

HYDERABAD AIR-MAIL THEFT

Two Persons Convicted

HYDERABAD (Resy.), Mar. 16.

The air-mail letters' theft case resulted in the conviction of one Subedar, a postal clerk of Secunderabad.

Dewan Bahadur P. C. Lobo District and Session Judge, after hearing the arguments delivered his jugment sentencing the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment on three counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

It is recalled that the postal authorities received a series of complaints about the theft of air-mail letters and the Postmaster-General of Madras had to come to Hyderabad for making inquiries.

another accused by name Rajlingam has been convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Mrs. Pulle Annapurna Devi S. Rao, who is the first lady to obtain M.Sc. degree in Chemistry of the Benares Hindu University, has been awarded a research scholarship to study at Paris University.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, March 16.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total	Since 1st Nov	Difference to normal.
Agra	83	53	—	1.2		−0.4
Amraoti	93	60	1.4	1.7		−0.4
Akola	95	66	T	—		−1.9
Ahmedabad	92	64	—	0.1		−0.3
Ajmer	79	57	—	1.6		+0.4
Ahmednagar	93	59	—	—		−1.5
Ambala	76	49	—	5.4		+0.9
Allahabad	86	56	—	1.3		−0.9
Benares	86	58	—	3.1		+1.0
Bareilly	82	53	—	1.1		−1.9
BOMBAY	85	72	—	1.1		+0.5
Bangalore	89	66	0.2	0.8		−3.2
Bhopal	86	53	—	0.4		—
Baroda	94	60	—	—		—
Belgaum	93	60	—	1.1		−1.1
Bahawalpore	79	44	—	0.8		−0.4
Bijapur	96	65	—	0.1		−1.6
Bellary	98	74	—	0.1		−2.6
Bhavnagar	92	80	—	0.5		
Chittagong	93	65	—	4.1		−0.7
Calcutta	90	69	—	1.7		−1.4
Cuttack	94	69	—	0.7		−2.8
Cawnpore	87	53	—	1.3		−0.7
Calicut	91	76	—	1.5		−5.7
Colombo	88	75	—	15.3		−10.4
Cheerapunji	76	53	—	5.1		−3.6
Cocanada	85	74	—	10.2		+3.1
Cochin	88	78	—	6.7		−2.8
Dehra Dun	73	43	—	3.6		−3.0
Delhi	79	47	—	1.5		−1.2
Dehra I. Khan	78	44	—	2.1		
Darjeeling	56	41	—	0.9		−2.7
Deaa	88	64	—	0.2		−0.3
Dalhousie	—	—	—	22.5		+3.5
Fort Sandeman	66	36	—	5.5		+2.4
Gorakhpur	90	55	—	1.1		−0.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	95	69	—	—		−2.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	82	61	—	0.8		—
Indore	86	55	—	—		−1.1
Jhansi	84	55	—	0.7		−0.9
Jubbulpore	87	59	—	1.8		−1.0
Jacobabad	83	53	—	1.8		+0.8
Jaipur	80	58	—	1.4		
Karwar	—	—	—	—		
Karachi	84	65	—	2.3		+1.0
Kodaikanal	—	—	—	—		
Khandwa	93	62	—	0.3		−1.0
Lucknow	85	51	—	1.0		−1.2
Ludhiana	76	47	—	1.5		−1.0
Lahore	76	44	—	4.0		+1.1
Lyallpur	79	45	—	2.4		+0.8
Multan	80	45	—	1.3		+0.4
Mysore	92	69	T	1.0		−2.4
Madras	87	73	—	3.2		−18.6
Marmagoa	84	71	—	1.0		—
Malegaon	91	59	—	0.1		−1.0
Mussoorie	52	37	—	3.3		−1.1
Mahableshwar	81	58	—	1.3		−0.8
Murree	49	35	—	20.7		+3.0
Mount Abu	73	51	—	9.7		+0.3
Masulipatam	87	75	—	15.5		+3.2
Mandalay	96	68	—	4.1		+1.4
Mangalore	88	73	—	2.1		−1.7
Meerut	—	—	—	1.4		+1.3
Mercara	79	59	—	2.9		−1.6
Nagpur	91	63	0.6	0.7		−1.9
Ootacamund	67	50	0.3	5.6		4.4
Patna	85	60	—	3.6		+1.8
Peshawar	72	43	—	2.1		+3.1
Poona	96	58	—	0.3		1.0
Pachmarhi	81	60	—	0.8		−2.1
Port Blair	87	75	0.2	19.6		−2.1
Quetta	62	34	—	2.4		—
Ranchi	78	58	0.6	6.2		+2.4
Rawalpindi	70	38	—	13.9		+6.5
Rangoon	—	—	—	—		—
Ratnagiri	82	68	—	2.9		+1.8
Rajkot	89	53	—	—		−0.3
Sialkot	75	46	—	7.9		+2.4
Srinagar	54	32	—	11.9		+2.7
Sholapur	98	67	—	—		−1.8
Shillong	70	50	—	4.7		+0.8
Simla	47	37	—	5.5		−3.6
Surat	98	66	—	—		−0.4
Salem	96	74	—	1.5		−3.9
Trichinopoly	95	74	—	4.5		−5.1
Trivandrum	90	80	—	6.2		−4.7
Vizagapatam	85	72	—	12.1		+6.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

WIDESPREAD THUNDERSHOWERS

POONA, March 16.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread over the belt from Berar and South Central Province to North Bengal, and occurred at a few stations in Assam and south of the Peninsula. A western disturbance caused a few light showers in Kashmir and isolated thunderstorms in Baluchistan.

Temperatures were markedly below normal over the region from Gujarat to North West Frontier Province, and western Himalayas and in the United Provinces and Central India.

The chief amounts of rainfall were: Amraoti one and a half inches; Ranchi, Nagpur, Raipur and Kanker half an inch; Port Blair, Coimbatore and Ootacamund quarter of an inch.

Forecast until the evening of March 17.—Thundershowers are likely to be fairly widespread in and around Chhota Nagpur, and will occur at a few stations in the rest of the Nort-East India and South of the Peninsula Isolated showers are also likely in Hyderabad, Central Provinces and along and near the North West Frontier.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.2 degrees.

Tempearture (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees 0.6 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.6 degrees 0.4 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 166 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-3-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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It's QUICK energy that wins!
A bowl of KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES with milk and sugar
1 Has more energy value than 3 eggs*
223.26 calories
210 calories
2 Digests easily
3 So delicious, so crisp—children love it
4 Helps children take more milk
5 No cooking—no fuss. Served in 30 seconds.
*Shown by an analysis made at a leading dietetic laboratory
That's why Modern parents serve this delicious, energy-building breakfast
YES, breakfast can make a big difference in your boy's speed and endurance.
So give him KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes. They build energy quickly and abundantly. A bowlful with milk and sugar actually has more energy value than 3 eggs.
And these crisp, delicious, golden flakes appeal to lively children — tempt them to eat substantially and to take extra amounts of milk. They're easy to digest at any time of the day. So modern parents serve this delicious cereal, not only for breakfast but for lunch, after school or at bedtime.
The whole family will enjoy KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes. They're always oven-crisp..always ready to serve..the 30-second breakfast. Ask your stores for KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes today.
Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Fifth Day Of Spring Meeting

Probables, Weights And Order Of Running For Nine Events Of Saturday's Races

The following are the Probables, Weights and order of running for the nine events of the Fifth Day's Bombay Spring Meeting, to be run at Mahaluxmi, to-morrow.

FIRST RACE: 2-15 p. m.

THE FUTURITY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III and IV.

Rising Sun 9-4, Pride of India 9-0, Pompom 8-11, Miss Lena 8-7, Catalan 8-4, and Bhutnath 8-4.

★ ★

SECOND RACE: 3-0 p. m.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Div. I. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Nashwan al Iraq 8-10, Mahrus al Iraq 8-10, Farhan Pasha 8-10, Hilal al Nusser 8-10, Watchmaker II. 8-10, Sheriff 8-10, Al Hyderi 8-10, Daata 8-10, Readymoney 7-11, Kashmir 8-8, Franco 8-8, Sparrow Hawk 8-2, Khoresan 8-2, Muwafak 8-2, Musa'id al Khair 8-2, Yassir al Karim 8-2, Jahangir 7-11, May Moon 7-11, Nazar 7-11, Pretty Prince 7-11 and Aaron 7-11.

★ ★

THIRD RACE: 3-15 p. m.

THE BANDRA PLATE Div. II. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Man of War 9-1, The General 8-10, Khalaf Nassaf 8-12, Barki Beg 8-10, Al Mansoor II. 8-10, Dalli al Iraq 8-9, Prince Hishan 8-9, Lion 8-8, Star of Kashmir 8-9, Falah al Sharq 8-9, Zain ul Muluk 8-8, Shaha 8-4, Shapoor 8-4, Jabbar 8-2, Sayid Beg 7-12, Khundil 7-12, Nutchdat Beg 7-11, Wadia 7-11 and Small Diamond 7-11.

★ ★

FOURTH RACE: 3-45 p. m.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Redouble 9-4, Brutus 9-2, Freestep 9-2, Blue Tinsel 9-2, Mazarin 9-0, Bell Boy 7-11, Rahana 9-0, Ironside 8-5, Vallena 8-5, Fanciful 8-3, Farida 7-11, Harbour Light 7-7, Winston 7-7 and Ranolight 7-4.

★ ★

FIFTH RACE: 4-15 p. m.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Cavalier 9-4, Bastion 9-4, Cercello 8-12, Autoland 8-12, Mangoola 8-3, Mythical Monk 8-11, Cabalist 8-11, Miss Potiphar 8-5, Brelan 8-5, Assault-at-Arms 8-5, Meridian Boy 8-5, Call O'the Glen 8-1, Lord Byron 8-3, Monte Carlo 7-12, Nexus 7-12, Gangasagar II. 7-9, Devonian 7-9, Mademoiselle Eileen 7-9 and Harem 7-7.

★ ★

SIXTH RACE: 4-45 p. m.

THE SOMERSET PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Nanine 9-2, Quidnunc 9-2, Pursuivant 9-2, Heat Wave 8-9, Lucky Land 8-7, Royal Garter 8-7, Bruree 8-2, Gold Gainer 8-4, Grecian Orb 8-0, Scion 8-0, School Quad 7-13, Red Minx 7-12, Tippu Sultan 7-11, Not Out 7-7 and Mazarin 7-7.

★ ★

SEVENTH RACE: 5-15 p.m.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance (About) 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Motky 9-0, Flying Orders 8-11, Le Duc 8-8, Romney 8-8, Bouldnor 8-7, Levant 8-7, Cash 8-4, Affinity 8-2, Talk 8-0, Cotys 7-11 and Footslogger 7-9.

★ ★

EIGHTH RACE: 5-45 p. m.

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Monocle 9-4, Loch Ness 9-0, Talk 8-11, Kingsbury 8-11, Knight Jill 8-9, Rosewood 8-9, Haut Monde 8-5, Goolash 8-2, Nulli Secundus 8-0, Shipstoll 8-0, Maharaja's Fancy 8-0, Fearless Prince 7-12, Twain 7-12 and Diagonal 7-7.

★ ★

NINTH RACE: 6-15 p. m.

THE SOMERSET PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Impetus 9-4, Clock Work 9-4, Pall Mall 9-0, Naughty Rosie 7-7, Pompom 8-13, None So Gay 8-9, Satyr 8-9, Vauntry 8-9, Anita 8-9, Galahad Star 8-4, Aftalon 8-4, The Quack 8-4, Fighting Force 8-2, Gorgus 8-2, Little Son 8-2, Galumph II 8-0 and Carrana 7-11.

BOMBAY HUNT GYMKHANA RACE MEETING

The following are the First Entries for the Bombay Hunt Gymkhana Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, the 25th of March 1939:—

Final entries close on Saturday, 18th inst. at 6 P. M.

THE HUNTERS' PLATE: Distance 1 1/2 Miles.

Mr. F. J. Cooke Hurle's Arthur. Mr. P. S. Williams' Quick Image, Mr. D. Stewart-Brown's Great Cable, Major A. Hunt's Strength, Mr. J. S. R. Spelman's Bathrocks Capt. F. D. Richardson's Court Card and Staff Officer, Mr. V Corbett Wright's Gerry and Mr. E. D. Sheppard's Castleton.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS' CUP: Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. A. Svamvur's Link Boy, Black Eagle and Oh Yeh, Mr. M. D. Petit's Mazarin, The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysingrao P. Ghatge's Hot Whisper, Mr. M. S. Hakim's Scottish Pride, Mrs. B. M. Goculdas' Pratap, Dr. S. K. Pillay's Vigilant, Mr. J. H. Sorabji's Fanciful, Mr. M. N. Bilimoria's Discard, Mr. Osman Chotani's Tipu Sultan, Noor Mahal, Akbar The Great and Mahboob's Choice, Mr. Ali Mohamed Chotani's Frida and Mr. D. N. Bhosle's Raja Harishchander.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE: Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. A. Svamvur's Irish Ford, Mr. M. D. Petit's Acinom, The Chief of Manavadar's Galahar Star, The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysingrao P. Ghatge's Heat Wave (Late Perdu), Mr. M. Ali Asker's Omegan, Mr. M. Wemyss' Pall Mall, Reno, Bruree and Royal Garter, Mr. E. D. Pundole's Baby Boy, Mr. Osman Chotani's Tippu Sultan, H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's The Quack, Nawabzada Fakh-rul-Mulk of Bhopal's Little Bronco and Jubilee Essex, Mr. H. Cartwright's Bhutnath and The Raja of Bobbili's Pursuivant.

THE TURF CLUB CUP: Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. A. Svamvur's Dynamite and Eastern Queen, Mr. M. D. Petit's Acinom, Mrs. M. T. A. Khan's Spilt Wine, Messrs. E. D. Sheppard and F. J. Cooke Hurle's Witness. Mr. M. Ali Asker's Omegan, Mr M. Wemyss' Reno, Pall Mall and Bruree, Mr. E. D. Pundole's Baby Boy, Mr. Osman Chotani's Goblin, Nawabzada Fakh rul-Mulk of Bhopal's Little Bronco and Jubilee Essex and The Raja of Bobbili's Pursuivant.

THE DESERT PLATE: Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr A. Svamvur's Al Munsoor II Mr. W. Buckley's Kaimurz, Mr. F. A. Banaji's Ferdinand, Mr. Imam Din's Arial Mail, Mr. Mahmoud Lahori's Arab Boy, Mr. A. L. J. Talib's Small Diamond, Mr. Syed Nazi's Kashmir, Mrs. B. M. Goculdas' Pleasure, Mr. M. N. Bilimoria's Hilal-al-Nusser, Dr. S. K. Pillay's Raaji, Mr. Moosa Mahomed Hoosein's Mam Luke, Mr. Saleh Mehdi's Regent, Lt.-Col. Zorawarsingh's Nashwan al Iraq, Mr. Jarulla Ahmad's Shaha, Mr. A. K. A. Shakoor's Azmir, H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ya'arub Pasha, Nafa Beg and King Solomon, Mr. M. S. Hakim's Jalmood, Mr. M. C. Patel's Watchmaker II and Mrs. M. C. Patel's Hakim Pasha.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE: Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. P. S. William's Quick Image Mrs. H. Elmes' Darya Sarga, Major A. Hunt's Strength, Mr. F. N. Furdoonji's Poetry and Kismat, Mr. F. J. Pratt's Fascicle, Messrs. J. A. Rodwell and P. A. L. Pepy's Lorna, Mr. W. R. Wood's Heatherbell, Capt. F. D. Richardson's Court Card, Mr. V. Corbett's Wright's Gerry, Mr. E. D. Sheppard's Bendigo and Mr. F. M. Bilimoria's Bombay Boler, Lt. Masud Ali's Baig's Montreal Mrs. V. F. Noel-Paton's Cracker Jack, Capt. J. W. Trelawny's Canton, Mr. B. M. Goculdas' Fairnatitch, and Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan's Mentona

THE LIGHT HORSE PLATE: Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. R. D. Down's Tango, Mr. W. H. Ramsay's Melody, Mr. D. S. Carmichael's Airflow, Mr. J. L. Woodhead's Sambo, Mr. G. C. Dorsett's Geisha, Mr. J. S. Rayner's Red Ensign, Mr. D. H. Wheeler's Herga, Mr. J. H. Glover's Kiwi, Mr. P. A. L. Pepy's Rosa, Mr. W. Storey's Blue Peter, Mr. V. Corbett Wright's Mannequin, Mr. E. D. Sheppard's Bendigo, Mr. R. A. Jardine's Gallantry, Mr. B. W. Higgins' Hester and Mr. B. J. Woodley's Digger

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB CHASE: Distance—Race Cource and Distance over 6 Jumps.

Mr. P. S. Williams' Quick Image Mr. H. Elmes' Darya Sarga, Mr. J. A. Rodwell's Haywire, Major D. W. Reid's Grand Duke, Mr. D. S. Carmichael's Airflow, Mr N. K. Waltho's Cruiser, Mr. J. S. Rayner's Red Ensign, Mr. W. Storey's Blue Peter, Capt. F. D. Richardson's Staff Officer, Mr. V. Corbett Wright's Gerry, Mr. C. W. Chicken's Inverlockie, Mr. E. D. Sheppard's Castleton. Mr. B. J. Woodley's Digger, Mrs. V. F. Noel-Paton's Cracker Jack, Capt. J. W. Trelawyn's Canton and H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Date Tree.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8 a. m. Records. 8-50 News in English. 12-30 p. m. Sonibai Mulgaonker. 12-45 Jaltarang solo. 12-50 Gandhari. 1 Market rates. 1-10 Ladio Pologlam. 1-20 Master Nagesh. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Light selection. 4 Glare of Geets. 6 News in English. 6-5 Ahmed Dilawar. 6-15 Marwa on Clarionet. 6-20 Master Ratnakant. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Ashraf Khan. 7-52 A I R Trio. 8 Dipakba (Gujarati) by Shrimati M. Mazumdar. 8-15 Sawai Gandharv. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Work That Lies Ahead, by Hon. Mrs. Copland Griffiths. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Film Review. 10-5 Radio Quartet. 10-20 Dunstan Roberts: Bass. 10-30 The Radio Quartet. 10-40 Hilda Flanders: Entertainer. 10-50 The Radio Quartet. 11 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 9 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.49 metres (4.880 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Ahmed Dilawar. 6-40 Sawai Gandharv. 7-15 Shamsuddin. 7-25 Binati. 7-30 to 9-15 As in Bombay 1. 9-15 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1. 10-5 Sawai Gandharv. 10-45 Shankara on Sarangi. 10-50 G. M. Durrani. 11 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

8 a.m. Recitation from Quran. 8-15 Naat-i-Rasul. 8-20 Naghma Allah Hoo. 8-25 Mumtaz Ali Qawwal and Party. 9-10 Rafiqabai. 9-30 Surmandal recital. 9-40 Valayat Khan.

12 Noon Hamd-o-Sana.

1 p.m. From a Listener in Bangalore. 1-10 Music on the Air. 6-10 Radio Orchestra. 6-20 Rafiqabai. 6-40 Kafi on the Surmandal. 6-50 Mumtaz Ali Qawwal and Party. 7-15 For Villagers Only. 8 Mashawa by Ahsan Marehrawi. 8-15 Next Week's Programmes. 8-25 Valayat Khan. 8-30 Mumtaz Ali Qawwal and Party. 8-55 Gat Durbari on Clarionet. 9 Rafiqabai. 9-50 Valayat Khan. 10 Innocents Abroad, by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya. 10-15 Mumtaz Ali Qawwal and Party. 10-35 Rafiqabai. 10-45 A Sarangi recital. 10-50 Valayat Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

8 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Valayat Khan. 7-30 A Surmandal recital. 7-40 Mumtaz Ali Qawwal and Party. 8 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Soshella Ram: Mezzo-soprano. 10 As in Delhi 1. 10-15 Herbert Phillips: Bass. 10-35 Kotanyi Trio.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc|s)

8 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8 As in Delhi 2. 8 to 11 As in Delhi 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc|s)

7 p.m. With villagers. 8 to 11 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

12-30 p.m. Boston Promenade Orchestra. 12-50 Theodore Chaliapine. 1 London Palladium Orchestra. 1-17 Jascha Heifetz: Violin. 1-30 Readings from Quran. 1-45 Chaman Saigal. 2-5 Devotion on Disc. 5 For Children. 6 For Children. 6-40 When Sun Goes Down. 7-30 A I R Players. 8-30 Gouri Prasad Bhattacharjee. 8-50 The Jantri Sangha. 9-10 Ashit Mukherjee. 9-30 Chamu Misra. 9-40 P. K. Mullick. 10-10 N. N. Mazumdar.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.48 metres (4,840 kc|s)

5 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

2 p.m. It Might Interest You. 2-5 Epic of Mount Everest, by N. Subramanya Iyer. 2-20 Music. 4 Things of Interest (Telugu) by 'Radio Mama.' 4-5 Playlet in Telugu. 4-20 Music. 5 Madirimangalam Natesa Iyer: Tyagaraja. 5-15 Pudukotah Subramania Iyer: Flautist. 6 Light variety. 6-30 P.T. Krishnamurti Naidu: Vocalist. 7-15 Money (Tamil) by C. R. Srinivasan. 7-30 Anuradha (Telugu), 7-50 Palayur K. Venkatarama Iyer: Vocalist. 9-20 The Striker, by K. T. Bashyam. 9-35 C. Balakrishna Pillai: Violin.

Madras—II Programme

25-28 metres (11,670 kc|s)

2 to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s).

5 to 6 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 Sugarcane Cultivation (Telugu). 6-15 Screen Tunes. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 Songs of Ireland. 9-55 Paganini. 10-10 Kew Smith and a Piano. 10-30 Epilogue.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

6 p.m. Sain Bakht Jamal Qawwal of Malakwal. 6-15 Tamancha Jan. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Nazar Husain. 7-35 Tamancha Jan. 7-45 Films (Hindustani) by Khalil Ahmad. 8 Nazar Husain: Ghazal. 8-10 Tamancha Jan. 8-30 Eman Kalyan on the Violin. 8-35 Sain Bakht Jamal Qawwal of Malakwal 8-45 Music Lesson. 9 Ali Bakhsh Zahoor. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Tamancha Jan. 10-10 Instrumental duet. 10-15 Ali Bakhsh Zahoor. 10-30 Sain Bakht Jamal Qawwal of Malakwal. 10-50 Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

6 p.m. Chhote Khan. 6-25 Umra Zia Begam. 6-45 Records. 7-15 Mohammad Ashraf. 7-30 Chhote Khan. 7-50 Rahmat Ali. 8 Husbands (Hindustani) by Mrs. Shafi Ahmed. 8-15 Umra Zia Begam. 8-30 Mumtaz Ali Qawwal and Party (relayed from Delhi). 8-55 Umra Zia Begam. 9-50 Chhote Khan. 10-10 Dularey Lal. 10-15 Mumtaz Ali Qawwal and Party (relayed from Delhi). 10-35 Umra Zia Begam.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Retreat from Kabul, 1842. 7-50 B B C Orchestra (Section E) 8-30 Coast to Coast. 9 Irish Rhythms. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10 Three Famous Mysteries.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Blue Tinsel, Haut Monde And Sayid Beg Shape Well

(By "OUR" TRACK CORRESPONDENT)

The following gallops were noted at Mahaluxmi through the week.

BOULDNOR (Selby) had his head in front of MR. PIP (Orme) at the end of a rattling mile gallop.

FLYING ORDERS (Bona) was at a slight advantage from NEXUS (Harding) after a fast run five furlongs dash.

CASH (R. Boy) went over ten furlongs at a nice pace, MAHARAJAH'S FANCY (Britt) accompanying him over the last mile. Fit horses.

MOTKY (Whiteside) moved freely in a run over ten furlongs.

LOCHNESS (Burn) had a striding pace mile gallop when he pleased.

HAUT MONDE (R. Boy) covered a mile at a good pace, VALLENA (R. Boy) accompanying him over the first seven furlongs. Both are very well just now.

ROSEWOOD (Brace) did a brisk mile very satisfactorily.

MADEMOISELLE EILEEN (Marrable) was sent a mile at a good pace. Pleased.

GIRVAN (Selby) assisted by BRELAN (Rook) and BASTION (Bullock) went a strong pace mile gallop. A smart display with the first named going well.

MYTHICAL MONK (Bond) accounted for ROUGH SEA (Orme) in a mile run on the tan.

HAREM (Harding) had the measure of ASSAULT-AT-ARMS (Brace) in a pace mile gallop.

LORD BYRON (Britt) and DIAGONAL (Orme) shaped satisfactorily when sent a mile.

CAVALIER (R. Boy) had FLOATALOAN (Maxwell) beaten in a six furlongs dash.

GOLDGAINER (Whiteside) gave a speedy display when holding NONE SO GAY (Burn) and HEAT WAVE (R. Boy) in a run over the six.

LOVEABLE (Selby) moved attractively in the company of HIMAT (Rook) over six furlongs. He is one to note.

ANITA (Brace) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs.

CARRANA (Brace) and PURSUIVANT (R. Boy) were concerned in a good six furlongs dash. Both shaped well.

BLUE TINSEL (Selby) had ROHANA (Bullock) on the stretch for seven furlongs.

HARBOUR LIGHT (B. McQuade) beat WINSTON (R. Boy) in a sharply run seven furlongs. Former is a nice type who has come on considerably in recent weeks.

MAZARIN (R. Boy) had BELL BOY (Simpson) beaten when the pair contested seven furlongs.

SAYID BEG (Burn) showed good speed for six furlongs. Has improved considerably.

KHALAF NASSAF (Burn) pleased when sent six furlongs. This one will win races.

Note: AFTALON, MISS LENA and LEVANT.

Acid—Man's Friend and Enemy

In modern business acid is an important aid. In destroying waste substances, in the treating of hides and skins and in the manufacture of large mechanical units, acid plays an important part.

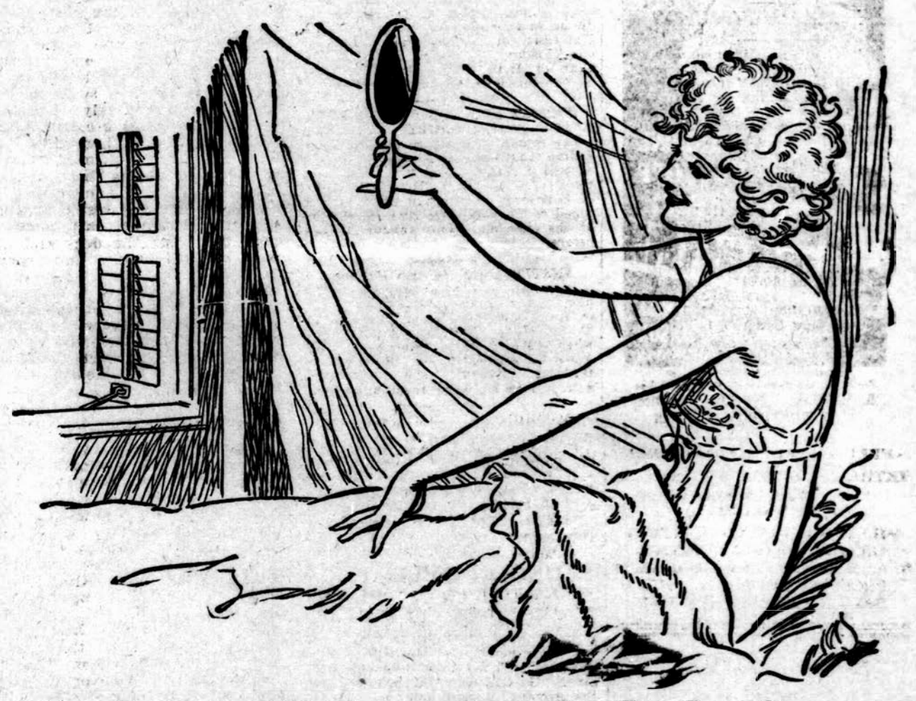
Yet one of man's deadliest enemies is mouth acid. Unchecked, it attacks tooth enamel in the most vital spots, the gum line and between tightly locked teeth. Small at first, affected surfaces become large cavities.

Magnesia is one known element that fights back against this destroying mouth acid—and PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia Tooth Paste contains over 75 per cent. genuine PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia.

Each time you brush your teeth with PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia Tooth Paste you're fighting tooth decay. Start giving yourself mouth protection now. Get a tube of PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia Tooth Paste from your chemist to-day.

T9.

"RELIEF" NIB
SMOOTH VELVETY ACTION
Adapts itself to your style of writing
From all Depots and Stores
INDIA'S MOST POPULAR WRITER



Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

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4 FOODS IN 1
MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 12, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 25, 1358
Parsi: Meher 13, 1308
Hightide: 9-52; 22-36
Lowtide: 4-02; 15-43
Sunrise: 6h 47m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, 11-30 a.m. Examination in Camera of Mr. Stones.

Saturday, March 18.

S. S. "Strathmore" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

LATE GAEKWAR

A meeting of the Bombay Marathas will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. in the Bombay Education League Hall, Thakurdwar, to consider an appointment of a committee for a suitable memorial to late H. H. Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad, when Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap will preside.

EROS DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. 'Ph. 22519.

SUNDAY, 19th & TUESDAY, 21st Special Extra Morning Show: 10 A.M.

Commencing To-day

Original screenplay by Willis Cooper
Produced and directed by Rowland V. Lee
A ROWLAND V. LEE Production
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

FREE LIST SUSPENDED
EXTRA ON STAGE AT 6-30 P.M. SHOW ONLY
RITZ SISTERS & BILLY HEATON PRESENTING GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in an ENTIRELY new CHANGE of PROGRAMME. Also in OUR BALL ROOM from 7-45 P.M.

CAPITOL
TO-DAY: LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LILIAN HARVEY
(of "Congress Dances" fame)
in U-F-A's Dance Festival—
"DUKE & THE DANCER"
(with GERMAN dialogue and ENGLISH Titles).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Duke and the Dancer." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Son of Frankenstein" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR— "Fisherman's Wharf" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Payam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret Five". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Payam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Sweethearts" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Topper Takes a Trip" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Suez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at usual time
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PRAHLAD MILLS WORKERS' MEETING

A meeting of the Prahlad Mills' workers will be held to-day (Friday), at 5-30 (S.T.) at Pipal Maidan on Fergusson Road, under the presidentship of Smt. Lilavati Munshi.

UNITED ARTISTS CORPORATION

The second of the series of the new shorts of World Windows called "Rome Symphony" will be released by United Artists with Hal Roach's Topper Takes a Trip at the New Empire from Friday, the 17th March, 1939.

ASSOCIATION OF M.D.'S AND M.S.'S

An annual dinner of Doctors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of the University of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 8 p.m. at the Cricket Club of India. Hon. Dr. Gilder, will be the guest of honour.

TAXABLE CAPACITY OF CITY LANDLORDS

The fourth sessional meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects convened to-day (Friday), for Mr. A. M. Thariani's Lecture on "Taxable Capacity of Landlords in Bombay City" is postponed to Thursday the 23rd March, 1939 at the time and place announced herebefore.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS

An ordinary general meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Conference Room, B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., Ormiston Road, Fort, when Mr. G. P. Dandekar, B.E., A.M.I.E. will speak on "Revision of Building By-Laws and Regulations with a view to bring them up-to-date."

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUNDS

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'C' Ward will meet near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 a.m (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the 72nd Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. P. C. Deb, will conduct the Divine Service to-day (Friday), at 3-30 p.m. for the students and teachers of the Ram Mohan School and teachers of the Sir N. G. Chandavarkar School and in the evening at 6-30 p.m. Mr. V. A. Garud will conduct the Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

MR. SHUKLA'S THANKS

Mr. S. U. Shukla who has been elected to the Senate of the Bombay University in place of the late Mr. Thakore, wishes to convey his warmest thanks to all his friends and persons who supported his candidature at the recent University Election from the Registered Graduates Constituency.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The next meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Friday), at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.)

SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
NEW EMPIRE
DAILY 3 SHOWS: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EXTRA
"ROME SYMPHONY"
The second of the Series of the WORLD WINDOW shorts in TECHNICOLOUR
RELEASED THROUGH UNITED ARTISTS

The Hon. Sir Justice Beaumont and other guests at the party held at the Imperial Consulate of Iran, Bombay, to celebrate the birthday of H. I. M. Reza Shah Pahlavi on Wednesday evening.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The extension of the Bandra Hospital which has cost over Rs. 45,000 is now nearing completion and it is expected to be occupied from April 1939. The storey that has been raised is, I am told, to be occupied for surgical purposes. There are to be about 22 to 25 beds for both male and female patients, an operation room and a waiting room for the night nurses.

With the surgical section of the hospital completed, Bandra is to have a fully equipped hospital, which will prove a boon to the people and is already looked forward to as at present, many of the surgical cases have to be taken to the city for treatment.

With the drainage plant not yet working in every place the present sanitation of the place leaves much to be desired. If one moves into the interior one is sure to encounter dumps of rubbish, deposits of night soil left there by none but to clean by sweepers. The lanes are completely neglected and are first class breeding places for mosquitoes. There does not seem to be any system of dustbins and at some places the rubbish is just heaped along the gutter in the open with the result that before the Municipal cart comes to clear the same the dogs and pigs feast on half heap and spread the other half on the entire roadway. Then of late one misses the absence of the knight of the broom every morning, whose duty is to give the road a once-over. With such conditions still prevailing the health conditions of Bandra have a very poor future.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT KHAR.

Jijabai, a maid servant while taking two young children for a stroll in a perambulator was knocked down by a car on Linking Road, Khar, on Wednesday evening and was carried to the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay.

It is alleged that car No. W6764, a taxi from Khar, driven by Mirjaman Alim, along the Linking Road, about 7-30 p.m. was going towards Santa Cruz, without any lights, with the result that the injured person who was pushing a perambulator from the opposite direction, with two children aged 2½ and 5 years, never saw the car and was knocked down and the children from the perambulator were flung on the road. The children escaped with slight bruises, but the maid—servant had a severe fracture on the left leg and was carried to the Bandra Hospital from where she was later taken to the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay. The Bandra Police are making investigation.

SPECIAL COURSE OF SERMONS.

Rev. Fathers J. G. Sloan and R. A. Welfle of the Society of Jesus, of the Patna Diocese are from March 13 to 18 conducting a special course of sermons in St. Andrew's Church, Bandra. There sermons are held every day at 7 p.m. and the attendance of congreation is very large.

While one hears of several activities in both the City and the close areas of the Suburbs, quite a deplorable state of affairs prevails in places further down. A very important question that has for years been vexing the minds of the people of the Dharavi island is lack of quicker transport for their products.

Dharavi Island is divided into two administrations. The villages of Utan, Dhongri, Tarovdi, Chawka and Palli to the north of Dharavi Island are under the North Salsette Taluka Local Board of Thana. The villages of Gorai and Culvem in the centre of the Island and the village of Manori in the South are under the Bombay Suburban District Local Board at Andheri. Lack of proper roadway is the main complaint of all these villages. They have to travel either on ankle-deep dust covered roads or roads full of potholes.

The other important problem is transport across the creek that separated the island of Manori from Merva, which has quite a romantic history behind it. From small crudely built fishing boats the creek now has a ferry service run by a motor plant. The ferry service though run at a cheap rate, tells on the purses of the poor agriculturists, who move quite a number of times with their products. The villagers complain that the service is not regular as the motor boat is also used for other purposes, such as pleasure cruises by picnickers, etc. The villagers therefore hope that Government will move into this matter and before long by some means the island should be connected by a bridge which would mean quicker transport and thus better business.

BANDRA CONDOLENCE MEETING.

On Sunday a largely attended condolence meeting was held in the Bandra Town Hall to pay the last respect to the late Mr. M. B. Savant, Ex-Municipal Councillor of the Bandra Municipal Board.

FIFTH BOMBAY INDUSTRIES FAIR

Sir Purshottamdas Pleads For Control Over Tariff, Transport And Currency

"Will all the goodwill of the Provincial Governments and with their anxiety to push on Industrialisation, under the present constitution, they must be badly held up owing to tariff, transport, and currency being outside their reach."

So said Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas declaring open the Fifth Indian Industries Fair on Thursday evening at Azad Maidan. He pleaded for the Government of India's support to such fairs and exhibitions as was extended by National Governments all over the world.

In the course of his speech on the occasion Sir Purshottamdas complimented the organisers of the fair on their patriotic undertaking which served to bring on the small scale manufacturer and the customer together.

Speaking of his personal experience at the Paris exhibition in the summer of 1937 Sir Purshottamdas observed that the French Government not only gave substantial financial help but special freight rates for exhibits and also attracting concessions to passengers all over the French Railway system. He hoped the India Government would do likewise if an effort like the Paris Exhibition was made in India.

Sir Purshottamdas said that the question of industrial development could not be really solved until the people of India had control over the tariff, transport and currency policy of the country. The Provincial Governments could do little for the present.

Narrating the experiences of the Economic Inquiry Committee of the Bombay Government Sir Purshattamdas said that the depressing reports they got ernment Sir Purshottamdas said that the depressing reports he got about members' inquiries in respect of cottage industries and their revival, made him think that anything like a general policy in that behalf could not be laid down, although some deserved positive encouragement.

Sir Purshottamdas concluded his address on the note of the community of interests of capital and labour.

Mr. N. J. Gor, chairman of the Indian Industries fair welcomed the guests and Sir Purshottamdas in a suitable speech pleaded for a systematic analysis and study of the raw materials obtaining in this country and turning them into finished products. He upheld the suggestion made by Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar who opened an earlier fair that District Associations for small industries should be formed. Mr. Gor thanked all those who had cooperated in making the fair a success.

Mr. G. S. Ranade, Managing Director of the Fair read earlier a report of the previous activities of the organisation and its achievements.

Prof. Godbole of the Benares Hindu University thanked Sir Purshottamdas and guests of the evening.

A large and distinguished gathering was present on the occasion.

The function ended with "Vande Mataram" sung by girls.

Vidya Mandir Foundation Day At Avidha Rajpipla State

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla is laying the Foundation of the Vidya Mandir—a typical village school on Wardha Scheme of Education on Sunday the 19th instant at 9 a.m.

MUTAWALIES AND TRUSTEES

A meeting of the Mutawalies and Trustees of Muslim Charitable Awkaf will be held in the Anjuman Islam Hall to-day (Friday), at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of sending a representation to the Government in respect of the 10 per cent tax on the rent of immovable properties in Bombay as specifically affecting the income of Chari table Trusts and for taking any suitable action with this end in view.

SATYAGRAHIS FOR JAIPUR

Secretary Jaipur Prajamandal, Bombay, writes:—

The third batch of the Bombay Satyagrahis will leave Bombay on Tuesday the 21st instant, to participate in the Satyagraha movement of Jaipur. The batch shall consist the following:—

Messrs. Radhakrishna Khemka (Leader); Anantlal Modi; Dwarkaprashad Haritwal; Sawanvalram Sharma and Baksuram Chaudhri.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA

The Manager, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, writes:—

The Board of Directors have recommended a Final Dividend of 6 per cent on the shares of the Bank for the half-year ending 31st December 1938, making 12 per cent for the year less Income Tax: £20,000 to be written off Landed and House Property A/c; £30,000 taken to Contingencies A/c and £177,277 to be carried forward.

"JATHAS WILL BE SENT FROM BOMBAY FOR MADAH SAHABA"

Final Decision Of The Central Namazi Fauj

In accordance with the notice issued a meeting of the Executive Council of Namazi Fauj was held in the office of Namazi Fauj, presided by Maulan Hakim Saifulla Sahib on March 13. The question of Madah Sahaba was put up in accordance with the Agenda in the meeting.

The following resolution was passed:

This meeting of the Executive Council of Namazi Fauj strongly protests against the decision of the U.P. Government in declaring recitation of Madah Sahaba unlawful thus depriving the religious and eternal rights of Madah Sahaba of the Muslims of Lucknow which they were doing from the very ancient time thus the Muslims have been tyrannized and the innocent Muslims arrested and sentenced. Hence this meeting is deeply aggrieved at heart and as well as this meeting strongly supports the civil disobedience movement of the Majlis Tahafuz Namus Sahaba and decided and proclaims to send Jathas from the Namazi Fauj of Bombay.

Mahila Seva Mandal

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN

A variety Entertainment Programme will be given in aid of the above schools by the students tomorrow Saturday, at 4-30 p.m. in the Damodar Hall, Parel, when Mrs Hansa Mehta, M.L.C., and Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister, Bombay Government, will preside and distribute prizes and certificates to successful students.

Bombay's Water Supply

Construction Of New Reservoirs Shelved

The question of constructing service reservoirs at Worli and Nowli Hills has been shelved for the present. The Works Committee in November last had recommended the construction of a service reservoir at Worli at a cost of Rs. 33,30,500 and another at Nowli Hills at a cost of Rs. 21,32,500. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs which was reduced to Rs. 3 lakhs subsequently was also recommended by this committee.

When this matter came before the Municipal Corporation on Thursday Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle moved approval of the recommendation of the Works Committee.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved an amendment to refer the matter to a Special Committee which he named.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said water supply to the city as a whole was adequate. It was better as compared with other countries. The question was of proper distribution. The landlords should install pumps to supply water to the tenants, which was not done by all the landlords.

Rao Bahadur B P. Jagtap pointed out that Government had spent Rs. three and a half crores over B.D.D Chawls and many rooms in the chawls were empty for want of adequate supply of water. The Bombay Municipality should be prepared to spend a few lakhs of rupees for supplying water to the areas where there was scarcity of water. If this matter was not attended to by the Municipality the Government will have to approach the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved another amendment to postpone consideration of the question till the Municipal Commissioner submitted the report on the supply of water to the city by Pitometer.

Mr. Mathradas said it was the duty of the Hydraulic Engineer to submit his report throughout the Municipal Commissioner so as to enable the Corporation to appreciate the question of proper distribution of water.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala seconded the amendment of Mr. Mathradas and said what they wanted was more water in Tansa and not in the reservoirs. At present plenty of water was supplied to the city and if landlords installed pumps there would be no complaint from the tenants.

The amendment of Mr. Mathradas Tricumji was carried as a substantive proposition.

The house then adjourned till to-day.

Adult Literacy Poster Competition

The Secretary, Bombay Literacy Compaign Committee, writes:—

The Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee has decided to hold a 'Poster Competition', which will serve as propaganda for the forthcoming Literacy Campaign.

The following prizes are offered: 1st prize Rs. 50, 2nd prize Rs. 30, and 3rd prize Rs. 20.

Those wishing to enter for the competition should apply immediately for full particulars and labels to the Secretary, the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

The posters should contain suitable slogans, brief and to the point. Slogans may be expressed in Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati. The following are examples of suitable slogans but these particular ones need not be used:

Literacy is the 6th Sense.
In Literate Society no Communal riots.
Literacy ends superstition.
Literacy is Nation's Light.

(Other slogans can be had from the office).

Last day for receiving Posters is 2nd April, 1938. Posters received later than 4 p.m. on that day cannot be considered for competition.

The competition is open to both professionals and amateurs. A separate competition for students of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay has been organised by the Committee. Such students, therefore, are not eligible for the general competition. Mr. Charles Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art has kindly consented to act as judge in both competitions.

ALL-INDIA KHATTRI CONFERENCE

The 21st session of the All-India Khattri Conference will be held this year at Allahabad during Easter holidays on April 8 and 9. Rai Bahadur Babu Kamta Prasad Kackar is the Chairman of the Reception Committee which is striving hard to make the session a successful one.

New Loveliness overnight

You can literally wake to new loveliness each morning if you assist Nature in her plan to keep your skin always fresh and clear. Remember "muddy" and dull complexions are due to minute particles of worn-out, dried-up outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath. Nature needs your help to clear the dried-up skin away, and here is the best way to do it. Just get from any Store or Bazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, leaving the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful—and several shades lighter.

Even one night will show you how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.

Mercolized Wax

"HE'S LIVERISH"

Often a polite way of saying "he is bad-tempered." Lucky is the person with a perpetual grouch if he receives sympathy. Yet he is a subject for it as despondency, edginess, and "bearish" growls, definitely indicate that all is not well. Stir up that sluggish liver and good cheer will take their place.

Deep-seated liver trouble, as well as being depressing, is the beginning of Rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, digestive and kidney disorders, constipation; common ills that indicate uric acid.

Fortunately there is a pleasant and most effective remedy: Fynnon Salt. Not just another fizzy salts drink with an aperient action—Fynnon in fact does not effervesce; it is still and cooling like the world-famous Spa water that has the same curative elements: Sodium, Potassium, Lithium. It stimulates the liver, dissolves uric acid crystals and helps all the excretory organs to function normally. Take a dose in a glassful of water each morning, and feel happier and fitter than you ever have. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

REGAL
TO-DAY: LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUEZ
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ANNABELLA
and a cast of ten thousand!

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bombay: Friday, March 17, 1939

ANTI-NATIONAL POLICY

The Congress Party's cut motion in the Central Legislative Assembly on Wednesday to censure Government's defence policy and administration naturally raised wider issues than the previous day's motion regarding the Sandhurst Committee. Almost all elected members supported the threefold principle of the motion censuring extravagant expenditure on Defence, neglect of Indianization in the Defence Forces and the Legislature's lack of control over the defence policy. All these are ancient grievances ceaselessly ventilated in the Legislature and outside it by all political parties in India. But the agitation has had little effect on the Government. So far as Defence Expenditure is concerned, there is a clear tendency for it to increase. Mr. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, admitted that India was so poor that the Central Government's revenue was less than that of a small Balkan State. Yet an unconscionably heavy burden continues to be imposed upon her, and it threatens to grow heavier.

A Libel

If Government were capable of a little more sense of fairness, they could, through more rapid Indianization, considerably reduce the Defence expenditure, and at the same time improve efficiency, assuming, of course, that the Army in India should be only for her own needs. Even Sir Henry Gidney admits that "the time has come for India to be treated in a different fashion instead of as the dumping ground and training ground for the British Army." But Government continue to be as unfair and unreasonable as ever. As Mr. Abdul Qaiyum remarked: "The army is intended only to secure Britain's hold over India and the last thing that Britain would do would be to nationalize the Army. The charge that suitable material for the purpose is not available in India, he described as "a monstrous libel on the people of India." Mr. Ogilvie was not content this time with opposing more rapid Indianisation of the first line of defence. Even as regards a national militia, by way of a second line, as suggested by many members, he said he doubted the practical value of such a scheme, as "a militia could do no more than swell the casualties, as was now happening in China." Mr. Ogilvie means evidently that an Indian militia cannot be made efficient enough even with more training than China can afford for her militia in her distress. What better can be expected from a constitutionally irresponsible executive?

Only Remedy

That brings us to the crux of the matter. A constitutionally irresponsible Government will never voluntarily bring into existence a national Indian army. To do that "would be suicide," as some member put it. Mr. F. E. James, who sympathised with the demand for Indianisation and control over the Army, hoped that under Federation the Federal Ministry would be able to exercise far greater control than was available to the present Legislature. It is a pious hope. The Federal Scheme gives the ministry or the Legislature no control whatsoever over the Defence Department. And that is one reason why any attempt to impose that scheme on the country will be fought tooth-and-nail. There seems no hope of any appreciable progress in Army Indianisation and control over the Defence Department unless the entire present system of government is radically altered. But Indians cannot afford to postpone military training indefinitely, and it is up to the Provincial Governments and the Universities to do all that they can in this matter. For the rest the people have to concentrate on organisation for a supreme effort to secure political power in their own hands.

The Challenge Of The Nazis

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons on the subject of Germany's latest outrage shows up a man desperately clinging to his obstinacy. He realises what has happened, he even bitterly regrets it, but he refuses to acknowledge that it is all the outcome of his own policy of trusting and appeasing dictators. What is infinitely worse because of its terrible implications is that Mr. Chamberlain proclaims himself determined, with a cold-blooded stubbornness unworthy of a responsible statesman not to be deflected from his disastrous course. Herr Hitler's latest outrage—a ruthless rape without the least exaggeration—is too shocking even for the London "Times," which initiated criminally the original process that has culminated in Hitler's march into Prague.

But the Premier of Great Britain still speaks in terms of "good will and peaceful understanding." Where will his mania lead the world to? The challenge of the Nazis is open and blatant. Having helped themselves to Czechoslovakia with all her resources, industrial, financial—including Britain's own seven million pounds—and military, the Nazis not only do not apologise for what they have done; they are also actually hinting at what more they would do. The "Neuspainer Tageblatt," German Government's mouthpiece on Eastern European problems, declares that "Nationalist Socialist Germany is particularly favoured by fate to protect and appease small nations in East Europe." The meaning is plain; other East European nations are doomed, as when "fate" calls National Socialist Germany for their good. But Britain must not be deflected from her course!

Mr. Chamberlain very probably thinks that Herr Hitler's adventures in the East will save the West, as he thought Munich had done. In the first place this hope is suicidal. In the second place, Mr. Chamberlain's plea for his old "course" renders an immediate danger to the West all the more imminent. Herr Hitler will probably take some time to assimilate what he has swallowed. In the meantime, it is now the turn of Italy. Encouraged by his partner's success and by the submissiveness of Mr. Chamberlain, will not Signor Mussolini now grow restive and definitely threatening in the matter of his own demands on France? Or does Mr. Chamberlain intend to remain undeflected from "our course" even in case of Italian aggression against Tunis, Corsica or Jibouti? The question ordinarily would sound ridiculous, but who can be sure of what Mr. Neville Chamberlain will not do?

Gross Betrayal

The publication of the final Palestine proposals by the British Government justifies our worst suspicions. The plan for enslaving the Arabs under the joint domination of the Jews and the Mandatory is in the keeping with the traditions of Britain's betrayals of her pledged words and solemnly covenanted obligations. The Jews have been established finally as a senior partner in a State which, in justice, belongs to the Arabs. What is more the Jews are assured of continued British patronage and support. In broad outline the plan follows the "surprise proposals" which were sprung upon the Arabs a week ago as a "solution" of the problem. It is not clear from the cabled summary whether the proposed Executive Council is for the transition period only or a permanent imposition. In any case, its composition would inspire little confidence in it. It is to be composed of British executive officers and *nominated* Arabs and Jews. Thus creatures of Britain will be there to speak in the name of Arabs while the British and the Jewish members will be left to run the country of the Arabs in whatever way they like. The condition that "the future development of the constitution will be a matter for the decision of Palestine when it is seen that the Arab and Jewish populations are working amicably together" is no doubt meant to impose a permanent blackmail on the Arabs. There is, in short, nothing in the plan to commend itself and we have no doubt that self-respecting Arabs will unhesitatingly reject it.

Title To Govt. Securities

Why Not Keep A Record Of Signature?

(By An Investor)

The statement of Sir James Grigg in the Legislative Assembly regarding protection to holders of Government Securities in reply to the question of Mr. Manu Subedar has failed to clear the situation. The question of title to Government Securities has been fully discussed in the columns of "Chronicle." The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association now feels compelled to address the Finance Member as Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Exchange, definitely believes that the judgment of the Privy Council does affect the situation.

It is earnestly hoped that Sir James Grigg will pay careful attention to the memorandum submitted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the letter now addressed by the President of the Stock Exchange. In both these documents the question is fully discussed from the investors' point as well as from the Government's view point, as custodian of public funds. It is amply proved that in the interest of the investor and of the safety of capital, the present Act must be amended in view of the Privy Council decision, which upsets all popular beliefs as provided in the Securities Act and the Guide Book to the Investor.

Incomplete Remedy

Sir James Grigg seems to have ignored the interest of investors and instead of meeting the urgent need of investors has suggested that the remedy lies in the hands of Banks and others dealers. They should, as in the case of other negotiable instruments, take reasonable precautions that the previous endorser is a party of standing or one known to them and insist in other cases, if there is any element of doubt, that the scrip should be renewed before they take it.

This remedy is not a complete security and there is nothing to check forged signatures. Even Banks are not free from such possibilities and the ordinary investor has no way to know whether the Bank official has power to sign such scrips. Even though the Bank official can produce the special power granted to him, how is the investor to know whether the officer who has signed the security is the same person and whether it is his own signature? In this connection there are examples of forged signatures even in Banks; thus even an endorsement of a Bank is full of the element of doubt.

There is no other alternative but to amend the present Securities Act and it is the responsibility of the Government to do so as the present situation is created purely due to the changed attitude of the Government in the case of Secretary of State v. the Bank of India. Before the decision of the Privy Council in the above matter there was no question of a clean title of a renewed note but the Government seem to have realised their own weakness and instead of relying on the section 21 of the Act, took shelter under the implied indemnity provided in general law. May I ask Sir James Grigg why Section 21 making indemnities discretionary is provided?

It is time for the Finance Member to realise that without adequate protection to investors it is impossible to keep up the present popularity of Government Securities. In this connection the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Stock Exchange are forced to make necessary representations and under no circumstances can they be ignored.

Record Of Signatures

The Stock Exchange has made it clear that rules pertaining to Government Securities will have to be revised to make the delivery of paper bearing any endorsement other than that of the renewer a "bad tender." This proposition makes it clear that the decision of Privy Council does need a change in the present system of dealing in Securities. Even in this case also there is some risk as to whether the signature is of the actual party in whose favour a renewed scrip stands or it is a forged one.

Thus, if the Government intends to maintain the present popularity of Government Securities, they must institute a machinery which will not leave any room for doubt. So far no suggestion is made about the nature of a correct remedy, but I believe that specimen signatures of all holders of Government Securities must be maintained at important

(Continued on page 11 Col. 5)

POPULATION MENACE IN INDIA

Some Practical Suggestions

(By B. D. Wagh)

It is estimated that 95 millions of people can be supported if India's tilled area is extended, cultivating it by better methods. Intensive cultivation should be adopted wholesale.

India has 8 acres of land per family of five when compared to Japan which has 2-1|2 acres per family.

In India there is a great demand for the commodities and manufactured articles: but those demands remain unsatisfied, as they are not backed by the purchasing power. Therefore cheap manufactured articles are more in demand. In Indian markets the quality does not count much. That is how Japan is able to drive out of market systematically European manufactured goods

Poor Progress

If Industries are developed there will not only be a great demand for raw materials which automatically will raise the purchasing power of the agriculturists but a surplus idle population of 6 crores of people will be usefully employed in different industries. The percentage of working population to-day in India of persons engaged in Industries is shocking indeed. In India only 9.2 per cent are employed in Industries whereas in England 48.2 per cent., in Germany 41.3 per cent and in U.S.A. 54.6 per cent. are employed in different industries. The following figures show how poorly India is industrialized.

	Capital Invested (In crores of rupees)
India	700 (300 being Indian)
England	7,065 Population only 13 p.c. that of India.
U. S. A.	23,000 Population only 35 p. c. that of India.
Canada	1,445 Population only 3 p. c. that of India.

Employment In Industries

Census figures reveal the fact that the total number of men employed in industries—organized or unorganized—is gradually decreasing, from census to census.

Year.	Population supported by Industries. (figures in crores)	Percentage of total population.
1901	4.6	15.5
1911	3.5	11.1
1921	3.31	10.3
1931	3.39	9.7

It will be observed that industries to-day support a much smaller number than it did in 1901. The reasons for this decrease are obvious. The Indian industries are being crippled year by year by the foreign competition. The other reason for this, is to be found in the displacement of man by the machine as the industry develops on more modern and systematic lines. The men thus displaced, have no other alternative but to fall back on land. This results in fragmentation and division of the holdings. The pressure on land to-day is unsound from economical or social viewpoint.

Methods Of Restricting Population

Moral restraint—Some leaders including Gandhiji, advocate moral restraint. Although only to an extent it might become successful, one must admit, that it will never be adopted with sufficient generality, by all classes of people in keeping down, the excessive growth of population. Preaching prolonged abstinence to married people, as a cure for overpopulation is like suggesting cutting out the stomach as a cure for hunger.

Contraceptives — cheapening of the contraceptives, may help us to a great extent, as these harmless methods are now beyond the means of poorer classes. The heavy decline in the birth-rates characteristic of most European countries to-day, is undoubtedly due to widespread use of artificial methods of birth-control. Help of religious and social institutions must also be sought in educating the masses.

The question of birth-control has not received, the serious consideration it deserves, in India, as religious and other superficial objections, have too long held the field. It is, however, gratifying to note that of late Neo-Malthusian element in this country is receiving close attention, sympathetic hearing and indirect support. Let us hope that time will not be far off, when, the birth-control idea, will be readily accepted by our people.

Plea For Development Of Rural Industries

In India to-day, capital is very shy. So long India cannot develop its large scale industries on modern lines, it will have to organize at least its rural industries on a large scale. The appalling waste of rural labour on account of the seasonal character of agricultural operations, will thus be stopped. Development of rural industries, will surely increase the per capita income, that obviously means an increase, in the purchasing power of the masses. It will not be out of place to quote Lord Linlithgow's note, as the President of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Says he "To a very great extent the cultivator in India labours not for profit nor for a net return, but for subsistence. The crowding of the people on the land the lack of alternative means of securing a living the difficulty of finding any avenue of escape, and the early age at which a man is burdened with dependents, combine to force the cultivator "to grow food, wherever, he can on whatever" terms he can.

Some Practical Suggestions

It is a matter of regret that the Indian Census Report does not contain any constructive criticism as it should. If any one were to throw a glance at the census report of U.S.A. or Canada, he would at once notice that is not only full of constructive criticism, but concrete suggestions. Mr. Yeats, the Census Commissioner for the 1941 count, should answer, why unemployment figures are on increase and how should unemployment problem be tackled. Why there is such a mass illiteracy, how the income per capita should be raised, by what methods the enormous natural

(Continued on page 13, col. 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RUSSIA AND GERMANY

The Russians never deceived themselves into believing that the so-called democracies of the West would ever offer any determined challenge to the aggressiveness of international Fascism. In fact, they openly questioned the 'bona fides' of Britain and France and made no secret of their conviction that these democracies would only too cynically agree to, indeed work for, the isolation of Russia. Events of the last few years have amply justified the Russians and, of course, their defensive activities. And it is a pleasure to know that the defence preparations of the Soviets are sufficiently strong and comprehensive to make even the Berlin maniacs hesitate to strike at Russia. Marshal Voroshilov's address to the 18th Congress of the Communist Party detailing the tremendous increase in the Soviet armed forces is a warning to Herr Hitler, and a depressing disappointment for the "democracies," who are anxious to divert Herr Hitler's attention to the East at all costs. The danger to Russia, however, is growing increasingly serious if only because the Nazis are being allowed to strengthen their own preparations unchecked.

A MORAL OBLIGATION

The late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel's bequest to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose of property worth about Rs. 1,25,000 to be utilised "for the political uplift of India and preferably for publicity work on behalf of India's cause in other countries" has been declared void by the Bombay High Court on the ground that the bequest was neither an absolute gift to Mr. Bose nor a "charitable trust" according to law. And the Court has accordingly held that the property is "distributable among the heirs of the deceased as on an intestacy." Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, however, has announced on behalf of himself and other heirs of the deceased that, though the High Court has held the bequest void legally, they have resolved to carry out the wishes of Mr. Vithalbhai and will soon publish a scheme for the utilization of the amount for "the political uplift of India or any other public purpose for the benefit of India." It may be presumed that a part of the amount will be utilised for the kind of publicity work for which Mr. Vithalbhai showed special preference.

REPRESSION IN SIROHI

The Sirohi Rajya Praja Mandal has submitted to the Durbar several demands including the repeal of repressive laws, granting of civil liberties, abolition of forced labour and, above all, the introduction of responsible government under the aegis of His Highness. But the Durbar seems bent on forging more repressive measures and depriving the people of even the few liberties they may now have—there cannot be many in a State where semi-slavery in the form of forced labour still exists. The Government have just promulgated a Public Safety Act which is more drastic than those made familiar in British India and which will make even constitutional agitation next to impossible. Under this Act a person who without previous permission makes a speech "likely to cause public excitement to persons" in the place concerned "may be arrested without warrant and shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both." The Government are evidently asking for trouble and they will have it. We cannot believe the people will stop their agitation for the various demands they have made to the Government.

THE U. P. EMPLOYMENT TAX

The U. P. Government's proposal to levy a new tax called the employment tax has caused a stir even in the British Parliament. The proposal is to levy a graduated tax on annual salaries of Rs. 2,500 or above; and "all persons except those engaged in the military, naval or air force services, who are in the service of the Crown, a local authority," will be liable to be taxed. The tax is calculated to yield about Rs. 30,00,000, which will doubtless be utilised for the benefit of the poor. It is thus a most equitable tax, paid only by those who can pay it and utilised for those who need it. But just because the higher civil servants will have to pay the tax in addition to the income tax, their champions in Parliament are up against it, and even question its legality. We do not think it is illegal, and as regards its equity our only regret is that the graduated scale is not steep enough.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Short accounts make long friends-sometimes.

If you are happily married it is foolish to despair.

Love makes time fly, and time frequently makes love fly.

Some men talk more religion in ten minutes than they practise in ten years.

Irregular honesty is harder to manage than regular dishonesty.

The doctor's bill is about the hardest dose the patient has to swallow.

It is easier to think you will get up early in the morning than it is to do it.

* * * *

The man who plays cards for fun is sure to get it, but the other fellow gets the money.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

"According to the present order reigning in the world, it has now turned out to be necessary for a powerful State to control order and unity in all small nations in Eastern Europe..... National Socialist Germany is particularly favoured by fate to protect and appease small nations in East Europe."

—A Nazi Government Organ.

* * * *

Mr. Satyamurti denounced the Defence Department of the Government of India "as secretive, non-co-operative and extravagant."

That is to say, a department of the Imperial Government of Britain.

* * * *

Mr. F. E. James is reported to have tried to twit Congress M.L.A.'s in the Central Assembly by suggesting that Congress expected Britain to defend Czechoslovakia and simultaneously insisted that God did not create the Anglo-Saxon to be the world's policeman.

Mr. James must think again. As a matter of fact what Congress did expect was that Britain would not defend Czechoslovakia.

* * * *

The "callousness" of the Waziristan operations and Government's forward policy had brought no fruits to the country, declared Sir Md. Yamin Khan, on behalf of the Muslim League.

Isn't the fact that it has brought Sir Md. Yamin and the Muslim League to the use of the word "callousness" sufficiently fruity?

Or does the credit go really to the Congress?

* * * *

"Who can appease a boa-constrictor?" thunders a British newspaper.

The question is as obvious as the answer is——er——transparent.

* * * *

"It is natural, therefore, that I should bitterly regret what has now occurred"—Mr. Chamberlain on Czechoslovakia.

"But," Mr. Chamberlain declared "that he had no doubt that Munich was right and he believed that it had the approval of a vast majority of the peoples of the world."

There are some people who will never cease to be—Neville Chamberlains.

* * * *

"But," Mr. Chamberlain urged after bitterly regretting what had occurred, "do not let us be deflected from our course."

Which is to pursue peace and appeasement by not letting Nazi Germany to be deflected from *her* all round course.

* * * *

OUR ITALICS:

"The aim of this country *now, as it has always been,* is," Mr. Chamberlain assured the Commons "to promote that desire and substitute methods of discussion for methods of force in the settlement of differences."

This assurance ought greatly to help in removing Polish and Rumanian anxieties.

* * * *

And French too.

For Mr. Shakespeare mentioned something about naval co-operation "if France and Britain found themselves allied in any future war."

So Daladier and Bonnet need not be apprehensive that Britain will necessarily tack herself on to France in any future war. In the case of France too, Britain will aim, as she has always done, to promote the desire for understanding and substitute methods of discussion for methods of force—by bitterly regretting German or Italian military occupation of the French people.

* * * *

"Our," Sir James Grigg has, we learn, been appointed as permanent Under-Secretary at the British War Office.

A tribute to his pugnacity?

* * * *

The Pope has appointed as his Cardinal Secretary of State, a former Papal Nuncio in Paris.

Signor Mussolini, however, ought to give another chance to His Holiness before withdrawing his Ducerian homage and allegiance.

* * * *

They were on their honeymoon cruise. "Oh, darling," she said, "suppose the ship went down now—how lovely to die together."

"I can swim."

"Oh, what a pity!"

World Peace Hinges On Anglo-Soviet Relations

M. Maisky Stresses Peaceful Policy Of U. S. S. R.

CONSIDERABLE ROOM FOR EXPANDING TRADE BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES

LONDON, March 15.

"It is my firm conviction that taking into account the specific gravity of U.S.S.R. and the British Empire in International Affairs to-day, you will find that in the last resort, the fate of peace or war in our time depends on the kind of relations which exist between London and Moscow." said M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, speaking at the Machinetool Trades Association Dinner in London, and therefore, M. Maisky added, "every improvement to this end is an important contribution to the cause of general peace as explained by M. Stalin a few days ago," and speaking of the fundamentals which governed Anglo-Soviet relations in the last few years, he said, 'inter alia,' "they were the peaceful policy of the U.S.S.R., the absence of any conflict of interest in the economic and political spheres between the U. S. S.R. and the British Empire and the common desire for the preservation of peace for a solid basis for improvement of our relations."

M. Maisky welcomed the forthcoming visit of Mr. Hudson to Moscow. "There is," he said, "very considerable room for expanding Anglo-Soviet trade."—Reuter.

ORGANISATION OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA

(Continued from Page 1).

new and tremendous menace to European peace might have arisen from this area. The Czechoslovak State proved that it could not live and fell to pieces".

AUTONOMY WITHIN

The decree further stated that the areas formerly held by the Czechs and occupied by German troops in March 1939 belong now to the great German Reich and fall under its protection as the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia German inhabitants in these areas have become German citizens and have been placed under German jurisdiction. The Nuremberg anti-Jewish Laws would be applied. The Protectorate will be autonomous and administer itself and will exercise sovereign rights within the limits of the Protectorate. The head of the protectorate requires the confidence of the Fuehrer.

REICH PROTECTOR

The decree adds: "In the interests of the Reich the Fuehrer appoints a Reich Protector. Membership of the Government Protectorate will be subject to confirmation of the Reich Protector. The Reich Protector can veto measures calculated to harm the Reich. The conduct of foreign affairs is taken over by the Reich. The Protectorate will have a representative at Berlin on the Reich Government. The Reich gives the Protectorate military protection. The Reich undertakes immediate supervision of communications as well as posts and telegraphs. The Protectorate belongs to the Customs System of the Reich. As far as the general need exists the Reich may take over any administration in the Protectorate and establish the Reich authorities.

Herr Von Ribbentrop read the proclamation from the balcony of Bradchin Castle, where Herr Hitler and himself later appeared and raised the right arm in salute to the assembled thousands, who shouted "Fuehrer, we thank you". —Reuter

NAZI TROOPS PENETRATE INTO SLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, March 16

It is now admitted that small detachments of German troops have penetrated a short distance into Slovakia "for protective purposes", and are co-operating with the Hlinka Guards. The population is accepting the course of events with discipline and calm. Troop movements in streets have practically ceased and the city has again a normal appearance. All munitions and radio sets, except those used by officials, must be given over to the military authorities. Food profiteering is being rigorously suppressed. Herr Von Ribbentrop had a long conversation this morning with the Italian Minister, Signor Fransoni. —Reuter

FRICK FLIES TO PRAGUE

BERLIN, March 16

Dr. Frick has flown to Prague in order to "clarify the international legal questions in Bohemia and Moravia.—Reuter

HITLER MEETS CZECH PRESIDENT

PRAGUE, March 16.

Herr Hitler received Dr. Hacha at Hradschin Castle. The Czech President was received with military honours. The fact that a German News Agency calls Dr. Hacha, President may indicate that he will be head of the new Protectorate under the style of "Protector."—Reuter.

SWASTIKA FLAGS FLY IN MEMEL

KAUNAS, March 16.

The Lithuanian Governor of Memel has convoked the Diet on March 25, when it is expected, the law conferring plenary powers on the Nazi Leader Herr Neumann will be passed.

According to Memel German circles, the new law will authorise Herr Neumann to take all necessary measures and to give orders. The streets of Memel are crowded with uniformed Nazis and Swastika flags are flying everywhere.—Reuter.

Occupation Of Bohemia

BERLIN, March 16.

German troops have occupied almost entire Bohemia without friction or incident. Czech troops are for the present remaining in barracks. It is stated that handing over of military commands took place in the most correct and chivalrous manner.—Reuter

SLOVAKIA AS GERMAN PROTECTORATE

BERLIN, March 16

It is officially announced that Herr Hitler has taken Slovak State under his protection.

German troops are advancing into Slovakia. It is expected that Slovakia will receive a constitution similar to that of Bohemia and Moravia.—Reuter.

RUTHENIAN PREMIER AS REFUGEE

SIGHET (Rumania), March 16

M. Volosin, Premier of Ruthenia, has arrived here as a refugee. Hungarian troops have occupied Chust.—Reuter

HUNGARIAN TROOPS TO OCCUPY RUTHENIA

BUDAPEST, March 16

Complete autonomy for Ruthenia was announced by M. Csaky, Foreign Minister, who added that Ruthenia had twice asked Hungary for help and immediate occupation of the whole territory.

M. Csaky declared that Hungarian forces were now proceeding to occupy Ruthenia and would restore the old frontiers of Hungary on the Carpathians. He hoped the occupation would be accomplished without bloodshed.—Reuter

Promise Of Happy Future To Czech Nation

PRAGUE, March 16.

It is officially stated that Herr Hitler told Mr. Klapka, the New Mayor of Prague that a "happy future awaited the Czech nation because of its loyal behaviour."—Reuter.

CZECH RESERVES IN BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, March 16.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon answering a question regarding large gold reserves held in London by the Czechoslovakian National Bank said that he had asked the Bank of England not to make exceptional transfer of this gold or Czech balances without consultation with His Majesty's Government.—Reuter.

Consternation In Poland

WARSAW, March 16.

The news that Herr Hitler has taken Slovakia under protection has caused something approaching consternation here, where it had been hoped that the State of Slovakia recognised yesterday by Poland would remain at least politically independent, if not economically. Poland is now surrounded on two sides by Germany with German customs. Poland's only direct non-German trade route, the Danube Basin, is closed. —Reuter.

Slovakia Seek Hitler's Protection

BRATISLAVA, March 16

M. Tiso has sent Herr Hitler the following telegram:—"With greatest confidence in the Fuehrer of the great German nation, the State of Slovakia places itself under your protection. We trust you will grant this appeal."

Herr Hitler has replied: "Acknowledge receipt of your message of yesterday's date and hereby assume protection of Slovak State."—Reuter.

Rome Welcomes Annexation

ROME, March 16.

German annexation of Bohemia and Moravia is welcomed by the Press. Sgr. Gayda says that the strengthening of German position means an equivalent increase in the potential strength of the Berlin-Rome Axis. Italy, he states, appreciates the recent events all the more because the reaction of London and Paris is revealed to be full of threatening aggressiveness towards Italian interests.—Reuter

REACTION IN PARIS

PARIS, March 16.

Paris says that it is thought there that Mr. Chamberlain will be all the more determined to pursue the policy of intensive rearmament which course is considered the only salvation of France and Britain.

M. Bonnet told the Foreign Affairs Committee that he considered it time to keep close relations with Soviet Russia and Poland and said that he was in constant touch with the Soviet Ambassador and Poland had recently reaffirmed that she would fulfil her obligations if France was attacked.

German newspapers make no attempt to conceal the fact that the events have met with an unfavourable reception abroad.—Reuter.

WHAT BERLIN SAYS

BERLIN, March 16.

Press comments attempt to justify the abandoning of the principle of self-determination and long historical articles seek to prove that Czechs have only been prosperous under German influence. "The Voelkischer Boebachter" welcomes the fact that "despite opposition pressure, Mr. Chamberlain has not allowed himself to be drawn into aimless demonstrations against the Reich."—Reuter.

Anxiety In Switzerland

BERNE, March 16.

Switzerland is anxious follow-

(Continued on Page 8 col. 1)

Nominated Council To Rule Palestine Indefinitely

LONDON, March 16

On the Constitutional question a transitional period is provided to which no term is set but it is understood it will depend on the peaceful collaboration of Arabs and Jews. In the meanwhile it is understood that the Executive Council will be composed of British Executive Officers and nominated Arab and Jewish members who will act as Ministers without Portfolio and a nominated Advisory Council on which Arabs and Jews will be represented proportionately to the population will carry on functions of Government under the control of the British High Commissioner. The future development of the Constitution will be a matter for the decision of Palestine when it is seen that the Arab and Jewish populations are working amicably together. It is understood that Jewish immigration will be limited to a total of fifteen thousand yearly for five years after which it will be reconsidered. Palestine will be divided into three tracts firstly one in which landsales will be permitted, secondly, where sales will be restricted and thirdly, where sales will be prohibited. —Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN HECKLED

Lady Astor Greeted With Uproar In Commons

LONDON, March 16.

In the House of Commons Major Attlee asked Mr. Chamberlain whether he had received any reports other than press reports with regard to events in middle Europe.

Mr Chamberlain replied that he had received some reports which only confirmed the Press reports.

Mr. Neil Maclean (Labour) asked whether since the Premier had so little information from the Ambassador in Berlin the Government had any intention of withdrawing diplomatic representation in Berlin.

Mr. Chamberlain replied the question whether the Ambassador be asked to return in order to report was now under consideration.

Sir Archibald Sinclair:—Has the British Government lodged a protest to Berlin with regard to the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia?

Mr. Chamberlain's reply was inaudible, but it was understood to be in the negative.

Sir Archibald Sinclair:—It is proposed to offer a protest?

Mr Chamberlain:—"I cannot answer that without notice (Opposition cries: "Oh").

Asked whether he would assist the refugees, who may be in grave danger, Mr Chamberlain said the Government would be glad to do anything in its power, but he understood that there were no facilities at present for anybody to leave Czecho-Slovakia.

Lady Astor when she rose to ask a question was interrupted by an uproar from the Opposition and shouts of "Cliveden Set".—Reuter.

PROTECTION FOR WORKERS

LONDON, March 16.

Sir John Anderson, giving a brief advance outline of the projected Government legislation in respect of responsibilities of employers for providing protection of workers in time of war, declared that the responsibility of employers consisted in organising air-raid precautions, services and providing shelter accommodation. The Bill, shortly to be introduced, would apply statutory obligations in this respect. Employers will be required to train and equip squads in first-aid, fire-fighting and anti-gas measures Employers would receive an Exchequer grant towards reasonable capital expenditure incurred in providing shelters.—Reuter.

LINCOLNSHIRE CALL-OVER

LONDON, March 16.

The following is Lincolnshire Callover:—

19|2 Galsonia, Domaha offered, both 10|1 taken

100|7 Aldine offered.

18|1 Mahalo offered, 20|1 taken.

18|1 Darktolly.

20|1 Bergundian, Zalmis.

22|1 Rosetown offered.

22|1 St. Andrews offered, 25|1 taken.

25|1 Smy taken, offered.

25|1 Temeraire offered.

25|1 Agincour taken, offered.

25|1 Davydoliittle, Halcyongift and Dailybread offered.

28|1 Dundee Second offered, 30|1 taken.

33|1 Flaxman, Tapdancer.

40|1 Noble King, Pantryman, Squadron Castle.

50|1 Croiseun, all offered.

GRAND NATIONAL CALLOVER

The following is Grand National Callover:—

11|2 Kilstar, offered.

10|1 Workman offered, 21|2 taken.

13|1 Temewillow offered 100|7 taken.

100|7 Royal Danieli offered, 16|1 taken.

16|1 Royal Mail, taken offered.

18|1 Rockquilla offered, 20|1 taken.

20|1 Underbid, Cooleen offered, both 22|1 taken.

20|1 Brendan Cottage, MacMoffatt.

25|1 Dunhill Castle.

28|1 Domincks Cross.

33|1 Inversible, offered.

33|1 St. George offered, 40|1 taken.

33|1 Blue Shirt.

40|1 Smyaethis offered.

50|1 Black Hawk taken, offered. —Reuter's Special.

LONDON.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the English Golf Union by a majority vote recommended to the royal and ancient that the present ball should be retained. The minority vote was cast for the reduction in power, but no support was accorded for the proposal to increase the playing length of ball.—Reuter.

If Britain Loses Command Of Seas!

Air Attack By Itself Cannot Terrify The Nation Into Submission

LONDON, March 16.

The fact that during the current financial year, 43 warships were added to the navy and during 1939 another 60 should have joined the fleet, and the disclosure of far-reaching methods adopted to avert submarine and air menace to the navy were the features of the speech of Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, introducing the naval estimates.

He said that the new programme included two fast 40,000 ton battle ships with 16 inch armament. "To-day we have 15 capital ships of which only three were of post-war constructions. At the end of 1943, our battleship strength will be 21. Shipping and dockyard and ship-building yards will be engaged in building some 200 vessels totalling 870,000 tons, including 9 battleships, 6 aircraft carriers, 21 cruisers, 43 destroyers 19 submarines and numerous smaller vessels. Air menace has introduced new defence problems, but experience indicates that air attack by itself cannot terrify the nation into submission. If ever we lost command of the seas, we face starvation. We believe that the British fleet is so strong to-day that it can confidently accept a direct challenge by any probable combination of forces."

UNDERSTATING CASE.

During the post-war disarmament years, some great armament firms have gone out of production, but the difficulties have been overcome and an extensive new plant is now coming into full production. In three years, the output of heavy guns has increased twenty fold. As far as production of mines, torpedoes, depth charges and shells is concerned, when I assure the House that we have organised, supply estimated to suffice for the first year of war. I am understating the case. Any future submarine pact would not be as effective as in the last war and having statistically illustrated the success of the convoy system towards the end of the great war, Mr. Shakespeare announced that as a result of two years' close co-operation between the admiralty and the shipping industry, Britain would be ready to institute a convoy organisation soon after the outbreak of war on any necessary routes. "We have in stock sufficient anti-submarine guns to meet all expected requirements. Over 2,000 can be made available immediately and further large numbers will be added within a reasonable time. By the end of the year, it is anticipated that about 1000 merchantmen will have their decks stiffened to carry guns."

CONVOY PROTECTION.

Mr. Shakespeare continued that over 9000 officers of the merchant navy had already attended courses in convoy protection. On the outbreak of war a large number of ships will be directly taken over for naval anti-submarine work. The appropriate armament equipment were already in stock. Mr. Shakespeare believed that methods for detecting, hunting and killing of submarines were the best in the world. He recalled that in January, 1938 in order to end piracy in the Mediterranean "we announced we would sink any submarine found submerged in certain areas. Thereafter no case of piracy occurred and I leave members to draw their own deductions."

The third menace confronting the navy in war was air attack, but modern ships could produce such volume of defensive fire both long and short range that it would drive aircraft to a height, whereat accuracy of their attacking weapons would be seriously impaired. The policy was to concentrate in British ships the most modern anti-aircraft guns possible, both long range and short range. Moreover the defensive armament of modern warships gave protection against shellfire and bombs alike.

With regard to torpedoes and mines Mr Shakespeare said that improved systems of underwater protection worked out to prevent a vital blow being inflicted below the surface.

PROGRESS OF FLEET AIR ARM.

Dealing with the progress of the fleet air arm since its transfer from the Air Ministry to the navy, Mr. Shakespeare said that in the near future the navy would have taken over all first line aircraft with immediate reserves and aircraft required for specialised naval training. The total personnel of the fleet air arm including those under training would have increased from about 3000 in 1937 to about 6000 to-day. Contracts for aircraft for six new carriers now being built which would come into commission from 1940 onwards had been placed and production was in full swing. Developments of the air arm had resulted in the navy obtaining substantial gains in the scope of reconnaissance, speed of manoeuvre and power of striking.

Concerning the question of personnel, the past year provided a recruiting record of 18,000 officers and men having been selected from 70,000 applications received. Only one branch showed a definite shortage, namely, skilled craftsmen He added that steps were being taken to ensure supply of adequate number of executive officers to meet the needs of the expanding fleet.

In the course of the passage dealing with battleships Mr. Shakespeare stated that one of the Royal Sovereign class would be replaced by a ship of the 1937 programme.

"Reuter" learns that of the nine battleships in the course of construction this year only one has hitherto been definitely laid down. Two others have not yet been laid down and hence the two will not be completed by the end of 1943.—Reuter.

HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING IN ENGLAND

Gains To Fight Harvey For Empire Title

LONDON, March 15

The British Empire Heavyweight Championship fight over fifteen rounds, in Harringay Arena tomorrow, between 32-year-old Len Harvey and the 37-year-old coloured Canadian, Larry Gains is likely to prove a battle of ringcraft finesse and subtlety, rather than hard punching, although both have spoken of knock-out victories. If there is a knock-out Harvey, who has shown impressive punching during training, is likely to win.—Reuter.

POONA GOES 'ALL WET'

Liquor Shop Auctions Bring In Bumper Harvest

POONA, March 16.

The liquor shop auction of the Poona City and District, which were held here, have yielded surprising increase over the last year's figures. Whilst last year this proceeds aggregated to about a lakh and over this year the quota of the city has been nearly two lakhs seventy-five thousand, and that of the district inclusive of city has overstepped Rs 3,25,000. This increase is, it is surmised, due chiefly to the prospects of Bombay city going "dry" by August next.—United Press

TO BE LET

At moderate rent, large WORKSHOP and STORE SHEDS with open land, Office Rooms, Servants' quarters near H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, Mazagaon.

For particulars apply:

Top Floor, CONSTRUCTION HOUSE, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

World Achievement.

The Wizard Printer

Among the thousands of machines which men have made in the last few centuries few are more astonishing or more complicated than the Linotype.

Only a comparatively a few years ago this wonderful machine was unknown, but it has now become so vitally important in the printing trade, especially for newspaper work, that it is difficult to imagine modern life without it. Back of it is endless patience and amazing genius.

We may think of it as an over-grown typewriter, for the printer, who is setting up a column of newspaper print, sits at what looks like a typewriter keyboard, except that he has far more keys to depress than any typist. His copy is handy, and as he "types" out letter after letter and space after space he causes matrices to slide from one or other of ninety channels

He presses, we will suppose, the key marked "e". Instantly a metal matrix with that letter is released, taking its place together with the other matrices making the line of type, all being spaced out so as to exactly fill the line. This line is then pressed automatically against a slug, and into the space is forced molten white metal from a little cauldron which is always kept at a temperature high enough for the metal to flow easily. Thus a thin slice of metal is made, its upper edge having a raised run of type corresponding to the line of matrices. One by one the lines of metal are made till the entire article is finished or the column filled.

But the most amazing feature of the machine is the ingenious manner in which the matrices are returned to the distributor box, each conveyed along a moving band till it reaches its own particular "home" when, by an arrangement of intricate keys, it falls into place, and is ready to be used again.

Reaction To Nazi Aggression

(Continued from Page 7)

ing the German Coup in Central Europe. The fact that no account has been taken of the right of a little nation to self-determination and the promises unheeded are commented upon with uneasiness in the press. "A decisive blow for Switzerland is that struck on our confidence in promises given", writes "Bund."—Reuter.

Balkan 'Bloc'

ISTANBUL: — The Bulgarian Premier Kiosseivanoff arrived here 'en route' to Ankara to see President Ineunu. Turkish political circles attach great importance to the talks which may mark a step towards the completion of the formidable Balkan Bloc' by the adhesion of Bulgaria though it is believed Bulgaria will not join the 'bloc' without some concession to revisionist claims.—Reuter.

Clash On Polish Border

WARSAW: Patrols of Hungarian troops advancing through the blizzard that is raging in Ruthenia, reached the Polish border and were greeted by Polish outposts. A common frontier, desired by Poland and Hungary is thus an accomplished fact.

Hungarian Advance

BERLIN: Ruthenian National guards are making a big effort to oppose the Hungarian advance. The local volunteer force, supported by peasants and armed with what weapons they have been able to secure are desperately defending the independence of their territory. Hungarians are reported to have captured four villages and are attacking a fifth.—Reuter.

CZECH REFUGEES CROSS FRONTIER

SIGHET, (Rumania) March 16.

M. Volosin, who has taken refuge here, was accompanied by M. Stefani, Minister for Cults. Strings of Czech military lorries estimated to contain fifty officers and 2000 men with wives and families and many household goods crossed the frontier. In addition 2000 Czech Jews and Ruthenians have sought refuge here.

Before the Hungarian troops entered Chust all Czech and Ruthenian officials fled. The occupation of Ruthenia is not yet complete and areas, not yet in the hands of Hungarians, are stated to be in a state of complete confusion. One high Czech military official, one of the many who have taken refuge here, told "Reuter" that fighting broke out at Chust after the receipt of Hungarian ultimatum.

Members of the Young Ukranian Militia, principally composed of youths, demanded the army's weapons and equipment. In the end the officers gave over practically everything and left for Sighet. Meantime Ukrainians were in the streets with rifles, vainly trying to hold the province. The officer added that Ukrainians would have welcomed Germans, but were determined to fight Hungarians, but they had not the slightest chance.—Reuter.

INTIMIDATION OF GERMANS

LONDON, March 16.

The allegation that a Nazi agent in London was intimidating Germans in Britain into joining the German Workers' Front was made at question time in the Commons. Mr. Lloyd, Under-Secretary, Home Department, said that the freedom of British laws operated in two ways. There was complete freedom to refuse to join and freedom to urge the people to join. It had been made clear that intimidation would be a punishable offence.

Supplementary questions suggested that threats were not to persons residing here, but in respect of their relatives living abroad, while another drew attention to the supervising of Nazi organisations from the defence viewpoint.

Mr. Lloyd repeated that these organisations were being closely watched.—Reuter.

TUSSLE TO POSSESS RUTHENIA

Rumania's Nervousness: Measures To Strengthen North-Western Frontier Taken

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Signs that Europe will not quickly recover from the shock of March 15 are clearly seen this morning.

Something of a tussle for possession of the Eastern most strip of the now defunct Czechoslovakia namely Ruthenia is reported in the latest telegrams from Budapest, Warsaw and Berlin is but one evidence of the prevailing strained feelings.

The fighting reported has added to the interest in the light of a Bratislava telegram reaching Paris stating that General Prohala has proclaimed the Czechs army in Ruthenia including the Ukrainian Militia is an integral part of the German army and has informed Budapest accordingly.

Meanwhile Rumania is much on her toes in view of the disappearance of Czechoslovakia casting the shadow of the German army from the East as are Hungary and Poland, now awaiting their common frontiers through Ruthenia.

Reuter's special correspondent in the Rumanian frontier town of Satumare reports that measures to strengthen Rumania's Western North-western frontier are being rapidly taken as the result of events in Czechoslovakia.

With communications with Ruthenia suddenly broken off and reports of fighting in the past 24 hours trickling across the border, Rumania is calling more men under arms in the western districts. The correspondent adds that in the past month the Rumanian authorities have been considerably strengthening the fortifications all along the western frontier facing Hungary.

From Oradeamare runs a line of dug-outs and gun emplacements never more than one-third of a mile apart. Many are uncompleted but it is understood that most of those completed are fully manned. It is stated in well-informed political circles in Rumania when the Foreign Minister M. Gafencu visited Dr. Beck in Warsaw recently he admitted that Rumania would offer no practical resistance to Hungary taking Ruthenia if Hungary's wish was not opposed by powers.

France Wants To Know Meaning Of Hitler's Proclamation

PARIS, March 15.

Request for information on the exact meaning of Herr Hitler's proclamation with regard to Czech State was made by French Ambassador, in Berlin this morning.

M. Bonnet had telephone talks this morning with the Polish Ambassador and French Ambassador in London. In the evening M. Bonnet is receiving the German Ambassador, who will confirm the communication made this morning by which the German Government declared that its action in Czechoslovakia was taken in agreement with the Government of Prague.

The speed and gravity of changes in Czechoslovakia have made a deep impression here, but what has most impressed the French is the passage in Herr Hitler's proclamation declaring that Czechoslovakia was vital to Germany and belonged to Germany for over a thousand years. This proclamation is regarded as an abandonment of the principles of racism enunciated in "Mein Kampf" as also of Hitler's statements after Munich, when he declared that National Socialism did not envisage the incorporation in the Reich of non-Germans.—Reuter.

BRITAIN DEPRECATES SWALLOWING

BERLIN, March 15.

Sir Nevile Henderson this morning has sent a written communication to Herr von Ribbentrop concerning British Government's views of events in Czechoslovakia.

It is understood that the action of the German Government is strongly deprecated and the tone of the document is on the lines of the statements of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax in the afternoon.—Reuter.

HITLER GOING FURTHER EASTWARD

Skoda Under German Protection

BERLIN, March 16.

It is understood that Herr Hitler will leave Prague to-day to follow the German troops as they march further eastwards through Czechei.

Herr Hitler it is understood did not answer the appeal of the Premier of Ruthenia, being quite willing to let the future of Ruthenia be settled without his interference.

Anti-Jewish measures have already started in Prague. Morning papers are full of enthusiastically worded reports of the Fuehrer's arrival in Prague while the army occupation of Czechei is illustrated by photographs of the huge Skoda Armament Works captioned "Under the Protection of German Arms."

Editorial comment backed up by long historical articles, seems to be devoted to an attempt to justify the incorporation of the seven million Czechs in the Reich against the principle of self-determination of nations.

HITLER SPENDS NIGHT IN 'DEAD' CITY

Strict Curfew Keeps People Indoors

PRAGUE, March 16.

Herr Hitler spent the night in a "dead" city.

Strict Curfew enforced between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. kept almost all the inhabitants at home. No cinemas, theatres, public houses and other public places were open. The only movement was the passage throughout the night of heavy troop transports, silenced by the frozen snow on the streets.—Reuter.

Japanese Press Comment

TOKYO, March 15.

The Japanese Press interprets Germany's new move as another step in its drive to the East. The 'Asahi Shimbun' declares "M. Stalin seriously miscalculated when in his speech at the Communist Congress, he declared that Germany had changed her Eastern drive to a western one. The menace will be most keenly felt by the Soviet, Poland and Rumania.—Reuter.

London 'Times' Comment

LONDON, March 15.

The "Times" editorial says that it seems probable that Dr. Hacha's bold attempt to impose his own authority on Slovakia was unexpected in Berlin. If that is true it only shows that the German Chancellor has his plans ready for every emergency. From the moment Herr Tiso was dismissed, the subjugation of Czechoslovakia proceeded with clockwork regularity.

For the moment the British, like the French, opinion can only register reprobation of the ruthless treatment of a small industrious and friendly nation. Herr Hitler's influence, dominant in Central Europe, is proving consistently hostile to freedom as the western democracies understand it. They can only look with increased energy to their own security because the Reich appears determined not only to expand to its full stature but to extend its domination wherever the weakness of other nations seems to make extension possible.—Reuter.

New York 'Times' Comment

NEW YORK, March 15.

"In this twilight of liberty in Central Europe declares the "New York Times", "It is clear that the old German dream of 'Mittleleutropa' under the domination of Berlin is closer to realisation today than ever before."—Reuter.

French Press Comment

PARIS, March 15.

Apprehension at Germany's new blow is the dominant note in press speculation. Whether Herr Hitler will now turn East or West and whether Signor Mussolini will now present his claims against France occupies most editorials.

"Pertinax" writing in "L'ordre" says that the guarantees promised to Czechoslovakia at Munich were only to be enforced once the frontiers were defined. Germany recently declared that the problem was still undecided.

"Le Matin" asks, why should Britain and France intervene when the neighbour of Czechoslovakia was not moving.

"Petit Parisien" says that France cannot view the events in Central Europe with indifference. Berlin should not forget the formal promises made at Munich not to attack the integrity of new Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

German Press Comment

BERLIN, March 15.

Newspapers are publishing special editions giving the news of the agreement reached during the night between Herr Hitler and Dr. Hacha.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" asserts that Germany has no intention of absorbing foreign nationalities, but cannot endure "chaotic conditions" on a frontier 1200 miles long.

The steps taken by Germany are not directed against France, Britain or anyone, but mean that the Reich has taken its proper place in Middle Europe.—Reuter.

Farr Reinstated

LONDON, March 15.

The British Boxing Board of Control announce that they have received from Tommy Farr £760 in settlement of the claim by Sydney Hill's promoter. The Board states: "This sum having been paid by Farr, the suspension has been withdrawn and the boxer's licence of Farr is reinstated."—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS THUNDER

Unequivocal Condemnation Of Germany's "Monstrous Outrage"

The British Press thunders with an almost unanimous voice against Germany for its latest part in changing the map of Europe. Extracts from comments are the "Daily Telegraph": "A Monstrous Outrage" is the mildest one that can be applied to yesterday's events in Central Europe.

Germany has besmirched her name with infamy, which will live as long as the Nazi regime lasts. "The spirit of Munich" is dead and buried, for who can hope to "appease" a boa-constrictor?

The "Times" says "For the first time since Nazism came into power German policy has moved unequivocally and deliberately into the open. Hitherto it has felt its way over ground that was at least debatable, but there is nothing left for morale debate in this crude and brutal act of oppression and suppression. The German Government has scarcely troubled to veil it."

The "Daily Herald" writes "What is certain is that this act of aggression will be followed by another and another unless peaceful nations make themselves so strong and so united they can force these warmakers to cry a halt."

German Explanation

The latest German explanation of the Reich's actions are contained in "Neuspainer Tageblatt' regarded as Government's mouthpiece on Eastern European problems which writes "According to the present order reigning in the world it has now turned out to be necessary for a powerful State to control order and unity in all small nations in Eastern Europe

"Speaking particularly of Czechs it has been proved that they can only be rebels or slaves. National Socialist Germany is particularly favoured by fate to protect and appease small nations in East Europe. The Press in Western countries is frantic with powerless rage because of events in Czechoslovakia".

Hungary Wants Ruthenia

All Budapest newspapers speak openly of the need to incorporate Ruthenia in the Hungarian State as an indispensable necessity for Hungary's future security.—Reuter.

FIVE MORE POLITICALS RELEASED

CALCUTTA, March 16.

A further batch of five political convicts were released to-day from the Dum Dum Central Jail.—A. P.

SUBHAS' HEALTH

JHARIA, March 16.

There has been no material improvement in the general condition so far of Mr. Subhas Chandra Boses health.

He could not pass a peaceful night as temperature and a dry hacking cough persisted.

This morning the temperature was 100.4 and he had restful sleep.—A.P.

Our South African Letter

Protest Against Segregation Bill

Transvaal Indians To Elect A 'Council Of Action'

(From Our Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail)

At an enthusiastic meeting in Johannesburg recently of more than 3,000 Indians, drawn from all parts of the Transvaal, it was decided to elect a "Council of Action" of 25 members to devise ways and means of starting a "passive resistance" campaign in protest against the proposed Segregation Bill to be discussed by the Union Parliament

"The Ministers of the Union Government in their ignorance and misreading of the temperament of the Indian community in South Africa, think that they can impose Bills of this kind," declared Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, vice-president of the Indian Congress, when he addressed the meeting. "But they are entirely wrong. It is not only an insult to the Indian community in South Africa but to the whole of India itself."

There were many in opposition when Dr. Dadoo proposed the resolution asking the meeting to adopt the measure of passive resistance to combat the new Bill but amid wild cheering and general turmoil, the proposal was carried by an overwhelming majority.

"We will follow the example of the greatest leader in India's history, Mahatma Gandhi, and resort to passive resistance to combat this insult," shouted one of the speakers. "We will, in fact, court imprisonment."

The resolution finally adopted by the meeting reads:—

"This mass meeting of Indians, held under the auspices of the Transvaal Indian Congress expresses its deepest concern at the report that the Minister of the Interior has under consideration, the introduction of a scheme of segregation for the whole of the Union by the imposing of servitude in title deeds in respect of occupation and ownership of residential properties by Indians, and by demarcation of areas by local authorities for trade

"This meeting declares that the scheme is in direct violation of the Capetown Agreement both in letter and spirit and is therefore wholly unacceptable. The Indian community has resolutely and consistently opposed segregation and resolves to continue to do so on the grounds that it is derogatory to its national sentiment, an insult to its racial pride, and will ultimately reduce the Indian Community to a state of helotry.

"That this mass meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress registers an emphatic protest against the proposed segregation legislation approved by the Indian Cabinet, and resolves to oppose by every possible means any such attempt to effect segregation of Indians and coloureds in South Africa, and further resolves to elect a Council of Action of 25 members to devise ways and means of starting a passive resistance campaign."

Also embodied in the resolution was a statement of the urgent necessity for co-operation with all other sections of the non-European community and an intensive propaganda campaign explaining the "discriminating" policy of the Government.

The Rev B. L. E. Sigamoney seconded the resolution proposed by Dr. Dadoo, who, when the motion was carried, was chaired out of the building

The meeting was held at the Patidar Hall, in Terrace Road, Fordsburg. Loud-speakers were hastily erected to try to assist those outside to follow the meeting. Free fights broke out in some parts.

A SHORT STORY

Fact Of Love

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

Jimmie wasn't fool enough to think that he could ever stand a chance with June Standish, and he was bright enough to give no inkling to anyone of the fact that he loved her. Why, shucks, if the boys in the city room ever guessed how he felt he'd have to quit his newspaper job for their kidding.

Jimmie was a natural for kidding. He was small and not handsome and good-natured and not quick to catch onto subtle remarks. No, Jimmie wasn't the type to appeal to a girl like June Standish, who had worked for the News for a year and had already won herself a couple of by-lines as a reward for grabbing some swell stories from under the nose of the Journal, which was the News biggest competitor.

June had blue eyes and a trim figure and smooth, dark hair and a way of smiling that set Jimmie's heart to going like a trip-hammer He was always afraid that she might discover how he felt about her and that worried him, because then, trying to be kind, she might cease being nice to him. The fact that she was nice to him made life worth living.

So Jimmie was always careful to do his worshipping from a distance, even gloating over the fact that it looked as though one day June and Lon Bailey might hit it off together. Lon was big and handsome with an abundance of personality He was the News' star reporter. He had a careless manner of abandon which made Jimmie a little envious, but at the same time made him proud, too, for he knew that Lon was the type for June She deserved the best.

Things might have continued on this way, if June hadn't written the story about Nick Rozzetti, the gang leader. She found out things about Rozzetti that the Journal and the police had been trying to find out for years, and she told the world about it in the columns of the News. It all proved to be very bad medicine, and it was a pity June hadn't had a talk with some older and wiser head before she wrote her story.

At any rate, the call from Rozzetti came in two days later. Jimmie and Lon Bailey were both in the city room when Phil Saunders, the city editor, answered the phone. Phil cupped his hand over the mouthpiece and said quietly: "Rozzetti's got June. He says to retract all that stuff we printed about him a couple of days ago, or else."

"Good God!' said Lon, and Jimmie was too excited and cold-feeling to notice that Lon's face was pale. Everyone, including Clark Bradford, the managing editor, who had drifted up and heard what Phil had said, realized the horrible significance of the situation

"What'll I tell him, boss?" Phil said. "And Clark snapped: "Tell him, O. K. We'll retract."

Jimmie felt relief surging through him like warmth from a good steam radiator after the biting cold of January. Phil Saunders, with both hands gripping the telephone, was saying: "How about it, boss? That story is the one chance to put Rozzetti where he belongs. You going to pass it up?'

"Like hell I am!" Bradford snapped. "Let me think!"

"Get Chief Allen on the phone!" Lon said, and his voice was high-pitched "Send a squad down there.'

"Don't be a fool, Bailey". The managing editor's face was savage. "They'd knock June off in a minute.' He chewed a cigar.

Jimmie found his voice. "You gotta retract it, chief. You gotta There's no other way. June—she's in danger."

He remembered how they had all looked at him queerly; he was following Bradford and Lon across the floor and into the elevator. They got into a taxi and went up town and picked up Inspector Joe Rogers, who was a friend of Bradford and whom they could trust. Jimmie only heard snatches of what they talked about, because he was thinking of June. June in the hands of those fiends.

A queer feeling came over him as the taxi roared down into Market street and stopped before a restaurant. They all went inside and sat down and a man came and sat down with them. Jimmie knew the man. His name was Roscoe. He was Nick Robzetti's first lieutenant.

Nothing that happened in those next few minutes was ever very clear in Jimmie's mind. The men at the table talked and Bradford mentioned a huge sum of money and Roscoe shook his head and Jimmie thought of June.

No one noticed when he left the table. He got up and strolled toward the men's wash room, but instead of going into it he opened a door and went into a back hall and up some stairs. He came to a door with a rat-faced individual leaning against it. Cunning, born of desperation, came to Jimmie. He reeled as though drunk, lurched against the man by the door, grappled with him, somehow got free, opened the door and banged it closed. June was in the room, bound to a chair in the far corner. He got to her, whipped out his knife and slashed her bonds They started for the door. It opened. The rat-faced man appeared. He had a gun. Jimmie leaped at him, muffling the report of the gun with his body . . .

Beside the nurse was another sweeter, prettier face. It belonged to June. She leaned over him. "You're better?"

Jimmie smiled. "Sure, I'm O K. What happened?"

"A lot. It happened three days ago. You've been here ever since and I've been here with you. They finally got Rozzetti behind bars, and—and, oh, Jimmie, in your sleep you told me you loved me, every hour for three days."

Jimmie looked at the sweet face of hers, and what he saw puzzled him, but presently his bewilderment disappeared and he knew that what he saw was real and genuine and lasting. He saw it in her eyes, and he knew he'd never again have to keep from her the fact of his love

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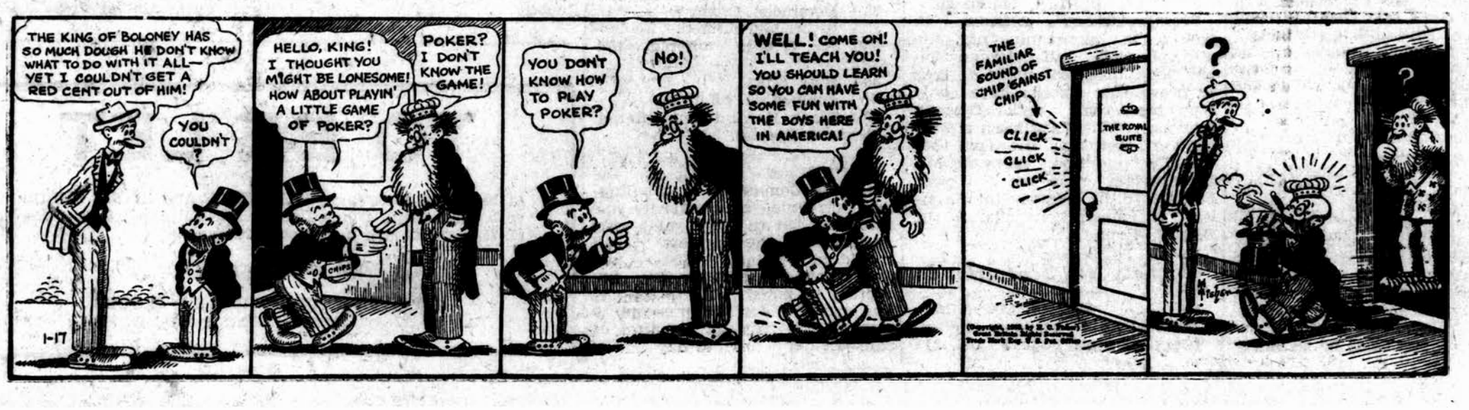
MUTT AND JEFF—The King of Boloney Is an Eighteen-Karat Sap When It Comes to Poker **By BUD FISHER**


THE KING OF BOLONEY HAS SO MUCH DOUGH HE DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH IT ALL— YET I COULDN'T GET A RED CENT OUT OF HIM!
YOU COULDN'T
HELLO, KING! I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT BE LONESOME! HOW ABOUT PLAYIN' A LITTLE GAME OF POKER?
POKER? I DON'T KNOW THE GAME!
YOU DON'T KNOW HOW TO PLAY POKER?
NO!
WELL! COME ON! I'LL TEACH YOU! YOU SHOULD LEARN SO YOU CAN HAVE SOME FUN WITH THE BOYS HERE IN AMERICA!
THE FAMILIAR SOUND OF CHIP 'GAINST CHIP
CLICK
CLICK
CLICK
THE ROYAL SUITE
?
1-17

FINANCE BILL IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Democratic-Liberal Attack On Property Tax

LATTHE JUSTIFIES PROHIBITION POLICY AS WISE AND WELL-CONCEIVED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The oft repeated arguments against the prohibition policy and against the taxation proposals of the Bombay Government to meet the consequent loss were again heard to-day, when the Bombay Legislative Council took up consideration of the Finance Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly. The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa presided.

The first two readings of the Bill were passed to-day, the former by 15 votes to 7. The Opposition had tabled as many as 45 amendments. Very little progress could be made in the matter of disposing of amendments though the House sat till 6 p. m., before adjourning till 12-30 p. m. to-morrow.

PARSI VIEW

Voicing the feelings of the Parsis, Prof. S. R. Davar urged the Government to attach due importance to their views though they were a minority community. Drink, he said, could never be considered an evil. As a community accustomed to drink, Parsis would have degenerated to a great extent, if drink were really an evil. In spite of their being a minority, the Parsis were economically and industrially a very advanced community.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe made a brief but effective speech while moving the first reading of the Finance Bill. He emphasised that all sections of the Legislature except a negligible minority were agreed as to necessity of introducing complete prohibition within three years. Experience had shown that half measures would not be effective in the sphere of prohibition. Certain members of the Opposition had suggested "gradualism." The Finance Minister failed to understand what exactly they meant by gradualism.

GOVT.'S SOLICITUDE

The Finance Minister emphasised that the Government's policy was to make taxation as equitable and as little burdensome as possible. After all, any taxation proposal was bound to affect some section of the public or the other. But it was necessary to take into consideration the purpose for which these taxation proposals were intended. He appealed to the House to bear in mind that the Government's intention was to save many a citizen addicted to drink from utter ruin. The reasons behind the prohibition policy were both moral and economic. The Finance Minister admitted that the property tax would be a fairly heavy burden. But it was being imposed on those who could bear it. Taking into consideration the purpose for which it was being imposed, Mr. Latthe hoped the House would agree to it.

NEED OF INQUIRY

Mr. N. D. Deodhekar (Democratic Swaraj) opposed the Bill. He said that taxation proposals had been formulated by the Government without a thorough inquiry as to the extent to which they would affect the different interests.

Referring to property tax he said that it would adversely affect those who had invested their provident fund in buildings hoping that it would bring them some return that would be a substitute for old age pensions.

So far as prohibition was concerned, Mr. Doedhekar wondered whether Government's hopes of completing the prohibition programme within three years would be fulfilled at all.

PROPERTY TAX OPPOSED

Mr. F. Stones who opposed the taxation proposals said:—"These taxes are objectionable in that they discourage expansion in two fields of social progress, the better use of electricity as a servant of man and better housing, particularly as a more equitable and less repugnant form of taxation is available to Government if properly applied through a well considered scheme."

Mr. S. C. Joshi characterised the Property Tax as "unfair, unreasonable and unjust." Referring to prohibition, he doubted whether the hopes entertained by the Government as to the success of this would be fulfilled. Mr. Joshi also objected to the municipalities being burdened with the responsibility of collecting the Property Tax.

Mr. M. B. Virkar (Democratic Swaraj) who opposed the taxation proposals said that he for one did not see any emergency that warranted such drastic proposals. Where was the need, he asked, for the Government to take to a "quick-march" policy when it would have been wiser for them to "hasten slowly" in the matter of prohibition?

Mr. Narsingrao S. Desai who supported the Bill wondered how any section of the House could justifiably oppose the prohibition policy which had been approved by an overwhelming majority in the legislature. Appealing to the House he said: "Let us give three years' time to the Congress Ministry to make prohibition a success. If they fail, it will be open to the House to urge upon them to give up the policy." Mr. Desai further said that the taxation proposals were fully justified taking into consideration the purpose for which they were intended.

DR. MAHAJANI'S CRITICISM

Dr. G. S. Mahajanji (Liberal) who opposed the Bill was of opinion that the Congress Ministry was not wise in deciding upon the introduction of prohibition in Bombay at this stage. He suggested that districts should have been taken up first for this experiment and after a period of seven years, taken up Bombay.

Referring to the property tax, Dr. Mahajani blamed the Government for singling our property owners for imposition of a heavy burden. He pointed out that property owners were not the only rich class of people who could afford to bear the burden of this tax.

Mr. R. M. Gandhi in support of the Bill said that the cry against the taxation proposals came only from a small class with vested interests. There was absolutely no basis for the scare that the Province would be bankrupt if the prohibition experiment were to be undertaken.

MR. LATTHE'S REPLY

The Hon. Mr. Latthe in his reply said that the Government had acted on its own initiative in deciding to introduce prohibiton in Bombay. It was a "deliberate decision" taken in view of the measure of success secured by prohibition in Ahmedabad. The suggestion that pressure in this direction came from the Parliamentary Sub-Committee or the Working Committee or Mahatma Gandhi was entirely baseless.

The Finance Minister took the House further into confidence by revealing that the Ministry had decided upon the step even a month prior to the publication of Mahatma Gandhi's article in the Harijan, suggesting the levy of taxes.

In continuation, the Finance Minister said that experience in Ahmedabad had shown that prohibition was more successful in urban than in rural areas. He maintained that the policy of introducing prohibition in Bombay earlier than in the Districts was wise. Nearly two lakhs of labourers in the city would be saved from ruin as a result of this policy.

TWO READINGS PASSED

The first reading of the Bill was passed by 15 votes to 7. No division was claimed when the result of the second reading was announced.

The House had taken up amendments when it was adjourned till 12-30 p.m. to-morrow.

SEVERE PAINS IN THE STOMACH

Everyone who has endured the torment of stomach pains will sympathise with Mr. P. Many who still suffer with stomach trouble can benefit from his experience. If you neglect nature's warning you may be faced with serious danger. If you do as Mr. P. did—as tens of thousands of stomach sufferers have done—then you have no need to fear.

He writes :—

" I was suffering agony with pains in the stomach, wind round the heart and loss of appetite. I tried medicine, tablets and various other remedies, but seemed to get worse instead of better.

" A friend recommended Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and I purchased a bottle. After one dose I felt relief and now, after a fortnight's treatment, I am well again ; all pain has gone and my appetite is practically normal."

Now remember, for your own sake, the very next time you feel pains in the stomach—however slight they may be—go out and get a bottle of the genuine MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder. Make sure the signature " ALEX. C. MACLEAN " is on the bottle and carton and the red seal on the carton. Then you are certain of quick relief from stomach discomfort—protected against all threats of serious developments. Genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is sold only in bottles in cartons. Never sold loose. Powder or Tablets. Cheap imitations are useless, and may only make your trouble worse. From all chemists and stores.

Congressman On Hunger-Strike

Protest Against Alleged Ill-treatment In Jail

JUBBULPORE, March 16

According to a Drug message, Mr. Sarat Chandra Singhal, a Congressman of Chhuikhadan State, has been convicted and sentenced by the Chhuikhadan State authorities to six months' imprisonment for participating in anti-State agitation and inciting peasants to resort to no-rent campaign. It is further reported that as a mark of protest against alleged illtreatment meted out to Mr. Singhal in Chhuikhadan Jail, he has gone on a hunger-strike since March 10.—A. P.

SPREADING NETWORK OF SCOUT TROOPS

Activities Of Bombay Catholic Scout Guild

The following are extracts from first annual report of the Bombay Catholic Scout Guild:—

GENESIS

The idea of starting a Catholic Scout Guild emanated from the Rev. R. More O'Ferrall, the then Private Secretary to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, a keen Scouter himself and one who had seen for himself the benefits of such an organisation in England. There was no intention of starting a rival association to the two existing Boy Scout Associations, which are already one too many. Nor was there a question of starting a communal organisation which would cut itself from the main body of local scouts. The Guild is not conceived, nor has it been worked, in a spirit of isolation or segregation. Its objects are twofold:—(1) to infuse Catholic Scouts with a truly religious spirit which would reinforce and stimulate the virtues and qualities which the Scout Movement is meant to foster in youth; and (2) to spread the movement in Catholic schools and parishes so as to cover the City and the Suburbs with a network of Scout troops. These troops are left free to join either of the two Local Associations and participate fully in their activities. The foundation of the Guild, instead of being a weakness to the Scout movement, will make for its strength. This much we can certainly assert, that the Guild is not inspired by a narrow communal outlook, but aims at infusing the movement with the spirit of religion which will make for its strength.

MEMBERSHIP

The present membership of the Guild is not very large, the reason being that the Committee's efforts have been directed first to organise activities through which it was expected an abiding interest would be created and membership would automatically increase.

REV. R. MORE O'FERRALL

The Committee place on record their regret at the sudden departure for England of the founder of the Guild and its first President, Rev. R. More O'Ferrall. The Committee are, however, pleased to learn of his new appointment in London and his connection with the London Catholic Scouts. The Bombay Catholic Scout Guild will always be indebted to Rev. O'Ferrall for initiating the Guild.

The foundation of the Guild has been well and truly laid. The structure has yet to be built up and completed. When completed we feel assured the structure will be a work of which the City may well be proud of.

Ninth All-India Spiritual Congregation At Ujjain

(From A Correspondent)

UJJAIN (By Mail)

Under the auspices of the Kalpvriksha Institute the ninth All-India Spiritual Congregation will take place at Ujjain from the 22nd to 25th instant. Far from the hurry and bustle of the town on the sacred banks of Shipra river near the Ashram of much revered Maharishi Sandipan the preceptor of Lord Krishna. Eminent philosophers, Yogis and spiritualists from all provinces and States of India will assemble and discourse on Adhyatmik subjects embracing all religions."

CONGRESS HOUSE AT JUBBULPORE

In Commemoration Of Tripuri Session

JUBBULPORE, March 16.

A decision to build a Congress House at Jubbulpore in commemoration of the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress and donate the savings of the Reception Committee to the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee for this purpose, has been taken by the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Congress session.

It was further decided to establish a museum attached to the Congress House which will contain specimens of 'Kalchuri' art and architect, Vidyamandir paintings and the chariot which was designed for the President's procession.—United Press.

BOXING IN BOMBAY

Kubes Memorial Belts

(BY H. E. T. S.)

It was in April of 1932 that professional boxing in Bombay City suffered its first, and, as events proved, its final setback.

Milton Kubes, the doyen of the resined ring passed out in that month, and with him went one of the greatest exponents of the mitts,—I could almost picture Kubes with his whimsical smile and his right hand always out to help and advise,—as a Promoter he had a very creditable record, and I am sure fight fans in India will agree with me in classing him as the 'King' of Promoters; seven lean years have now passed on within which several Promoters have tried their hand at the game and failed for the want of support, but alas the dying embers of professional boxing have been fanned by William Cooper who might well be termed as the 'Lion' hearted Promoter—picking up from.

Where others have failed, "Bill," as he is popularly known has recently staged two very successful tournaments, one in February with the Saurez—Chatterton draw, and the other this month with the Saurez-James contest as the star attraction.

With all the headaches connected with the promotion of professional fights, Bill is determined to forge ahead and revive this great sport,—let us therefore wish him every success in this direction.

KUBES MEMORIAL.

Foremost of all other plans before and ahead of him, Promoter Coopers first thought is to link up that great name Kubes with professional boxing by endeavouring to introduce a Kubes Memorial Belt for each fighting weight,—this is indeed a master move, and one that deserves the support of every true sportsman in Bombay and abroad, it is therefore up to all Boxers, ex-Boxers boxing enthusiasts, and even the public in general, as a matter of fact all those who are familiar with the name to come forward and assist the Lion hearted Cooper in keeping ever before the public the name of Milton Kubes—the Ace of the Roped Arena in India.

NEW SARTORIAL CODE IN JAPAN

TOKYO (By Air Mail).

Japanese women wearing western clothes, except in full formal clothes, will have to doff their hats where men are expected to do so, according to the new Code of Etiquette formulated by the Ministry of Education in Japan. Instructions will be issued by the Ministry shortly to all governors and principals of girls' schools to make the new code official.

Male students of the primary, middle and other schools and universities, when in uniform, will salute by raising a hand in military fashion, in the new official rules of manners which is based on the worship of the Imperial household.

The Education Ministry's Etiquette committee which consisted of more than 30 members spent about a year in formulating the rules.—United Press.

St. Mary's School Diamond Jubilee

St. Mary's High School is celebrating its diamond jubilee this year with a number of functions most of which are going to be organised for the purpose of raising the funds for extending the School buildings.

A grand fete is to be organised under the patronage of the Governor. The celebration will commence on March 19, when His Grace, Dr. Thomas Roberts will celebrate the Pontifical mass. The fete will be held from 9th to 16th April. In August a play by Shakespeare will be staged. In October, there will be sports and the Jubilee dinner on November 19.

ARRESTS IN JAIPUR

Bombay Batch Of Satyagrahis Sent To Mohanpura Camp

JAIPUR, March 16.

Mr. Dedraj Khetan, brother-in-law of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who offered Satyagraha and was arrested in Sikar, has been brought here and detained in the Mohanpura Camp.

The second batch of Satyagrahis from Bombay was arrested on their arrival at Sikar and sent to the Mohanpura Camp.

Twenty-six Satyagrahis arrested in the Jaipur city last evening are reported to have been sent to the village of Jhalana, seven miles from here.—United Press

TERRORISM IN LIMBDI

Ahmedabad Dt. Local Board's Appeal To Bombay Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 16.

At to-day's meeting of the Ahmedabad District Local Board the following resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority:—

"This Board believes that it is disgraceful on the part of the Limbdi State to try inhuman methods to terrorise people and expresses its sympathy towards the people of Limbdi.

The Board further resolves that a provision should be made for Rs. 1,000 to meet the expenses in giving possible protection to those who have migrated into Ahmedabad district territory.

The Board requests the Bombay Government to take proper action against the attempts of Limbdi State to snatch away the primary rights of the people in Barvala territory which is within Ahmedabad district's jurisdiction."

Three Garasdar members voted against the resolution while Muslim members had remained neutral.

SIROHI PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

A Pernicious Measure

The following telegram was sent by Sjt. Gokulbhai D. Bhatt, President of Sirohi Rajya Praja Mandal, to His Highness Sir Swarupramsinhji, Ruler of Sirohi.

"View with grave concern and strongly protest against Public Safety Act aiming strangling public activities, surprised, grieved, why add fuel to fire, just demands, redressing grievances peoples rights cannot be ignored, set aside, pray repeal Act."

KASHMIR DELEGATION

Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha's Party

Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha gave a tea party in honour of Sheikh Abdullah Saheb and other members of the Kashmir Delegation at the office of the All-India States' Conference on Thursday. There was a large gathering present.

SAW MILLS' PEST

Studies At The Forest Institute

NEW DELHI, March 10.

A pest which may easily become a chronic danger to stored logs in timber-depots, saw mills and in extensive clear-felling operations has for some time past been under observation at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and it is hoped that with the biological data now obtained it will be possible to bring it under better control than before.

The insect is a strongly polyphagous timber borer and is distributed throughout the greater part of the forests of India. It extends up the submontane valleys of the Himalayas to considerable elevations, occurs in the Indus plains and in the Sundarbans, in moist forests and in dry, and in Ceylon, Burma, the Andamans and Nicobars.

The immature beetles remain in the chamber through the cold months and emerge in March-May 75 per cent emerge in April. The life-cycle is normally annual; but under adverse conditions a fraction may survive and complete a cycle of two years

KISAN WORKER ASSAULTED

The Bombay office of the All-India Kisan Sabha has received the following telegram from Swami Sahajanand, Gaya:—

Zemindar's men attacked Doctor Radhakrishna of Reora struggle on the 12th instant in Monghyr District with deadly weapons leaving him almost dead. He was brought here to-day and is recovering.

MAHADEV DESAI SEES MAXWELL

Parleys Regarding Release Of Delhi Prisoners

NEW DELHI, March 16.

While Gandhiji has been resting after his food and his condition has improved further by noon, Mr. Mahadev Desai, accompanied by Mr. Bhulabhai J Desai, left Birla House for the Council House.

The "United Press" special correspondent, who followed Mr. Desai's car, found Mr Mahadev Desai entering the Chamber of the Home Member, Sir Reginald Maxwell, in the Council House.

It appears Mr. Desai's visit to Sir R. M. Maxwell was in connection with the release of three State prisoners in the Delhi District Jail, who gave up their hunger-strike in response to the wishes of Gandhiji who assured them of his doing utmost to secure their release.

It is believed that these prisoners would be released soon, as a result of Gandhi-Maxwell correspondence.

It appears very probable that the Mahatma will meet His Excellency the Viceroy again.—United Press.

KHATAU MILL STRIKERS' PROCESSION HELD UP

Deputation To Wait On Premier

BOMBAY, Thursday

A large number of the strikers of Khatau Makanji Mills and their sympathisers marched in a procession to the Secretariat, this morning, shouting slogans and waving workers' flags.

They were intercepted by the Police at Dhobi Talao, where the procession resolved itself into a meeting at the Esplanade Maidan. It was agreed to send deputation to wait on the Prime Minister and explain their grivances.

MYSORE CONGRESS LEADER ARRESTED

MYSORE, March 16.

Mr. M. N. Jois, Member of the Mysore Congress Working Committee on whom an order was served yesterday under Section 107 Cr. P. C. was arrested this morning and produced before the City Magistrate who asked him to furnish security for Rs. 500 with two sureties for a like amount to keep the peace for one year.

Mr. Jois refused to furnish sureties and was remanded to custody.

The case has been posted to 23rd March.—A. P.

ANCIENT FINDS

In Archaeology, Egypt and Peru were scenes of spectacular discovery. At Sakkara, a necropolis of 20,000 mummies came to light, as a tomb which may have sheltered the mummy of Aha Menes, the first of Egypt's long line of Pharaohs.

In Peru, the gold and silver and contents of a prehistoric burial mound were transferred to the museum at Lima, and the images, jewellery and household articles recovered acclaimed as one of the greatest discoveries.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST HORNIMAN

Next Hearing On April 4

The case in which Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" and another are charged with defamation by Motiram Bhave Hatkar of Mugbhat Lane, Bombay, as a sequel to the publication of an article in the "Sentinel" of May 3rd 1937 giving an account of the alleged "dadagiri" came up for hearing before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, Police Court on Thursday afternoon Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate appeared for both the defendants.

The complainant Motiram in the course of his cross-examination by the defence counsel during the resumed hearing stated that his income was never more than Rs. 40 per month, that he was unmarried, that he had three previous convictions, including one for disorderly behaviour. He replied in the negative to many questions put by counsel for defendants.

The Court rose after the day's hearing and the case is adjourned till the 4th April.

ROSE STARS IN "RIFLE GIRL"

A powerful North-West Frontier drama is "Rifle Girl" which Director Chowdhary has made in a realistic atmosphere. The picture will be released at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road.

"The Rifle Girl" is a thundering story of an out law, Baqui by name, who became a legendary figure in N. W. Frontier province. This role is played by P. Jayraj, while Rose plays the feminine role opposite him.

How clean are your teeth HERE?

This is the place to watch—

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Protect yourself by using Odol Tooth Paste right away. Odol's penetrating action makes straight for these little gaps where decay lurks; its germ-killing properties free them from danger; its pleasant taste leaves them refreshed. There are no abrasives in Odol, but it makes dull teeth white and beautiful. Never entrust your teeth to anything but Odol.

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SPERMIN

For Birth Control. Most reliable German preparation manufactured by Spermin Laboratorium, Dresden. Price —12 in a tube Re. 1, 24 in a tube Rs. 1-12/-.

STENO'S MENSTRUATION PILLS.

(Extra Strong). Sure remedy in cases where menstruation is scanty or is totally stopped. In Edenburough they are commonly known as "Scot Pills." They are not recommended in cases of pregnancy as they contain some strong ingredients which might cause abortion. Price each phial of 24 pills Rs. 2/-.

RENTO:—

For people of low vitality to regain the same forceful strength of youth. Price 12 in a tube Rs. 1-8/-, 24 in a tube Rs. 2-8/-.

SPERTON CREAM:—

If you are not satisfied with your married life try it once and use it ever.. It is only for outward application. Price Rs. 2/- per tube.

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Allahabad	—Kings & Co.
Baroda	—A. Roy & Co., Raopara Road.
Bombay	—Birth Control Clinic, Kothari Mansion, Opp. G.P.O.
Benares	—C. N. Dey.
Calcutta	—K. B. Lynch & Co., 113, Chittaranjan Ave.
Delhi	—Young Friends & Co., Chandni Chowk.
Dehra Dun	—Park & Co., Astley Hall.
Jaipur	—Jaipur Medical Hall.
Jullundur City	—Dr. Duni Chand Khosla.
Karachi	—Radiant Health Store, Bunder Road.
Lahore	—Narain Das Bhagwandas, Anarkali.
Lucknow	—Sankar & Co.
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Nagpur	—1. Amrit Pharmacy. —2. Central Medical Store

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Selecting Indian Diwans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your plea that "maladministration in the States should not be made an excuse for dumping European officials there" is really unexceptionable but it deserves to be qualified by the contention that the "Indian Diwan" whom "we should prefer" should be recruited from a class of patriotic and public spirited men who could bring in the States in line with British India in the matter of outlook and efficiency.

Most of the Indian States have at present Indian Diwans but they are recruited from a class which is so re-actionary in its outlook and unsympathetic even to the most legitimate aspirations of the people that for all practical purposes, they are as much a drag and a burden as the absentee or incompetent rulers themselves, if not even worse, sometimes.

As a matter of fact, our experience of Indian Diwans barring one or two notable exceptions like the late Romesh Chandra Dutt or Sir J. Madhavrao and a few others of hallowed memory, is, on the whole, most unfortunate and even a man like Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, who stood by the side of the late Dr. Besant in her campaign for Home Rule for India as a matter of right, has proved a miserable failure as the Diwan of an Indian State.

While, therefore, we may not go so far as to prefer European to Indian Diwans, we must certainly insist upon Indian Diwans being selected from a class of Indians who could be relied upon to bring a broader outlook upon the administration and conduct of States' affairs.

May I, therefore, suggest that whenever the Government of India is called upon to select administrative personnel for the States, the task of selection should be left to Popular Ministries in whose provinces the States may lie?—Yours, etc.,

SHANKERPRASAD S. NANAVATY.

Demand Of Palanpur People

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Palanpur State administration is autocratic and as archaic as it was centuries ago. The public cry against corruption and against the Veth (forced labour) which weighs heavily upon the peasantry, labouring classes and artizens is vehement. The illiteracy of the subjects is appalling. Villages with a population form one to two thousand souls are wanting even in primary schools. An inordinately large portion of the State revenue goes to the royal family in the form of cash and villages carved out of the State. Import duties are so heavy that commerce and trade have fled to the neighbouring Gaikwari towns and most of the commercial people have gone out for business. There is no industry worth naming in the State; it being impeded by heavy import duties and indifference of the State to foster it. The import duties on the agricultural commodities are a severe handicap on the cultivators. There is very little facility of communication in the State area, the market for the commodities like Ahmedabad is distant, and added to these disabilities, is the burden of heavy export duties which substantially curtails the return to the cultivators for their products. Land revenue in different names and forms is so heavy that little is left to the agriculturist for a decent living. When His Highness assured the reins of the State, he publicly announced grant of occupancy rights to the State. Decades elapsed but nothing was done to fulfil the promise. Recently a declaration was made which ran much short of the promise given. The grievances of the subjects against the administration are too numerous to detail.

There is no machinery by which the publication express their opinion and place it on record for the guidance of those responsible for the administration. In short, the subjects have no voice in the administration whatsoever. The local Prajamandal is insistently clamouring for the creation of a representative assembly. Promises are held out by His Highness. But all the promises owe fulfilment. The complaints and demands receive "his best considerations", then immediately go into the waste paper basket. The Praja Mandal has so far refrained from seeking outside help of the Congress and the Paramount Powers, to avoid clash between the ruler and the ruled, relying upon the good sense of the ruler. The Mandal has patiently waited for a very long time, hoping for reforms. But it is hoping against hope and its patience is exhausted. Once more it appeals through these columns, to the good sense of His Highness to take the hint from the speeches of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy and do the needful.—Yours etc.,

VALCHAND UMHE, Vice-President, Praja Mandal.

"Bande-Mataram" Episode In Osmania University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The news that the Inter-University Board will express its opinion on the action of the Nagpur University in admitting without a migration certificate, those students of the Osmania University who had been expelled for indiscipline and for making organised attempts to overawe the authorities as well as the Muslim students by their rowdyism, has created a flutter in the interested circles, Mr. Kedar has tried to defend himself by the specious argument that he has tried to supply the want of those who had come to him in search of knowledge. To satisfy his own conscience Mr. Kedar has found it necessary to protest, a bit too loudly, that his university knew no politics. It is obvious on the very face of it that Mr. Kedar's zeal and anxiety to admit the expelled students of the Osmania University was the product of his communal politics rather than a regard for the educational quest of these so-called martyrs. A very plain and pointed question was put to Mr. Kedar by a responsible person for which Mr. Kedar had no reply to offer. The question was: if the Muslim students of the Osmania University had left the university or been expelled by it following their protest against the action of the authorities in allowing the Hindu students to have their own way, would Mr. Kedar have admitted all of them in contravention of the university rules? Would he have gone out of his way to provide funds and shelter to the Muslim students of the Osmania University? Very discreetly Mr. Kedar gave no reply to these questions because he knew very well that he would be laughed out if he tried to answer in the affirmative against his own will. It does not need much imagination to provide a reply to those questions. Mr. Kedar would have unceremoniously turned down any such request. The question is: why? In the answer to this why lies the crux of the problem before the inter-university board.

If Mr. Kedar's university knows no politics and is open to all seekers after knowledge then the possibility of expelled Muslim students being re-admitted should have been as glaringly obvious as the fact of Hindu students having been given shelter. I very much doubt if Mr. Kedar expects the world to take him seriously when he protests that his politico-communal sympathies were not at work when he violated a healthy and accepted principle governing inter-university relations. Mr. Kedar has by a kind of sophistry that should have been tabooed in academic circles questioned the right of the Osmania University to sit in judgment over the actions of the Nagpur University or lay down rules for its conduct. The Osmania University has made no such claim. All that the Osmania University has done or can legitimately do is to question the right of the Nagpur University to sit in judgment over its own actions. For reasons best known to it and of which she is the sole judge, the Osmania University was reluctantly compelled to expel certain students who had long been planning to precipitate some sort of a crisis in the University for purely political and communal reasons. The fact that the students had been expelled by a sister university for indiscipline should have provided a sufficiently valid ground to deter the Nagpur University from encouraging the expelled students. It was no job of Mr. Kedar or his University Council to sit in judgment over the action of the Osmania University and to determine whether the reasons for their expulsion were sound or unsound from the Nagpur standpoint.

It is an open secret that but for the encouragement given by Mr. Kedar and his colleagues, the Hindu students of the Osmania University would have gone back to their Alma Mater but it suited Mr. Kedar's political prejudices that they should not do so and hence his profuse sympathies for their "martyrs".

The Inter-University Board thus has a clear case against Mr. Kedar's University. Whether it will have the moral courage and intellectual honesty to take up cudgels against it is a matter about which I do not profess to be a great optimist.

A word now about the students and their behaviour.

Certain Hindu students of the Osmania University, who out of their inborn communal prejudice or as a result of their constant contact with Hindu leaders of the Mahasabha school of thought had managed to get a hold over the bulk of Hindu students had long been aiming a blow at the Osmania University for no reason except that the medium of instruction happens to be the common language of India. The Satyagraha movements in the State appeared to them to be the most opportune occasions for giving practical shape to their long cherished design. They started singing "Bande-Matram" in a most aggressive, provocative, and defiant fashion. Not merely this, they blackened the walls of the hostels and the colleges by offensive inscription such as "Muslim League Murdabad", "Osmania University Murdabad", "Down with the Nizam, up with Shivaji", "Islamic culture Murdabad", "Down with Mohammed Ali Jinnah", "Moonje, Savarkerki-Jai', and others too painful to be mentioned. The Muslim students under instruction from their professors not merely kept surprisingly cool and calm but they used to erase the objectionable slogans before they gave rise to any trouble. It was common knowledge that the Hindu students were confabulating almost every night with some elderly Hindus. As a result of these secret confabulations and pourparlers it was decided that some thing should be done which would be innocent to look at and yet which would leave but two alternatives to the Government either to submit to the dictation of the Communalist Hindu clique which had decided to harass and embarrass the authorities or to force them to take a step that would lend itself as a first class item of news for propaganda against the University and the State.

Following this decision, a Council of Action was set up and actual work started. I must say that it speaks volumes for the toleration and the sense of discipline of the Muslim students that they restrained themselves. Such were the tactics employed by the Hindu students to rouse their Muslim colleagues and to brow-beat the authorities. The methods they adopted were a disgraceful commentary on the slogan of "Mahatma-ki-Jai" which was always on their lips, a slogan which is shouted to cover up many a sin.

I must applaud the cleverness with which the Hindu students managed the whole show. As planned by them, they left only two alternatives for the Government viz., either to yield or expose itself to all sorts of wild allegations

It is a matter of credit for the authorities that they preferred to face wild and unfounded charges of a hostile press rather than submit to the 'goondaism' of a clique that being bent on mischief had manipulated to get a large number of adherents by reprehensible and unstudent-like methods.

Knowing as I do the inner working of their mind and the real motives behind their actions. I can assert in all solemnity with all the emphasis I can command the real insistence on the singing of "Bande-Mataram" was not an end and in itself but the means to an end. That end being to end the Osmania University and the Government that is running it. Otherwise what sensible group of students would create all this unnecessary troubles, jeopardise its academic career and cause friction between two sister universities over a mere song, a song which is neither religious nor natinal, a song which is the very antithesis of nationalism, a song whose every word breathes animosity towards eight crores of Indians whose one and only fault is that they happen to profess a religion different from that professed by the rest of Indians? That this song is controversial, political, communal and anti-Muslim is a fact too hard and stubborn to be denied. If the Hindu students and concern was to safeguard their precious culture from dangers which existed only in their fertile imagination, then was there no other course open to them except to flaunt a provocative song in the face of the authorities or the Muslim students? Backed by a powerful net work of organs of propaganda the Hindu students may make the world believe any thing they like, but if there is any honesty left in them they will some day feel the prick of conscience and realise that they have totally misused their numerical strength in the country and exploited the antagonism of Hyderabad's political opponents for wrecking a unique educational institution which has since its very inception being actuated by the noblest of motives.

The Hindu culture has never been and shall never be in danger in H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The talk about the uniform or the messing regulations is a poor after-thought, too cheap to be refuted.—Yours etc.,

MIR HASNUDDIN.

Hyderabad.

Share Bazar Speculation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—May I seek the hospitality of your columns to express the thanks to the President and the Board of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association for warning certain brokers against indulging in heavy speculation until "the normal condition are restored." which I am glad to say has its salutary effect on the market. It is deplorable that the authorities have awakened after a long time during which mischief-mongers had free scope to bring havoc and complete the ruin of the innocent. Moreover, why a temporary measure until the market is restored to normality?

It is common knowledge that the "Bombay Stock Exchange" is experiencing fluctuations wider and more devastating in their effects bringing in their train panicky conditions and crisis oftener than on any other forward market of the world. With what results? The Market gets demoralised, the investors get sacred at entering the bona fide business and bad debts mount up in the books of the Brokers themselves. career of a promising youth have been lost on the floor of the Exchange.

The question naturally arises how? Due to gambling going on unrestricted in the den of the Exchange. Take the recent debacle for instance What can it be ascribed to? To nothing but hammering on an extensive scale by the so-called clique of bear professionals and jobbing brokers, which naturally forces in its train the genuine investors to unload their holding at any price with the apparent intention to avert the complete watering of their hard savings.

These professionals have either no ability or never care to study the facts and figures or intelligently to forecast the coming times but always enter and thrive when the market is saturated with commitments either by the investing public or the small operators on the ground of weak technical position of the market. The authorities know this state of affairs well and it will be disclosed if they care to go through the books of the notable gamblers for the previous fortnight.

Recommendations of many a committee, appointed from time to time at the instance of the Government, have been implemented so far to stop the mischief but to no purpose. The disease is still there. What is the real and permanent remedy then? Either the removal of forward trading or scrupulously curbing the nefarious tactics of these professionals mostly comprising the brokers themselves taking strict disciplinary action if necessary. While the authorities tackle the problem in right earnest to put a permanent step to overtrading on the part of these gamblers and the consequent crisis in the market in the interest of all concerned particularly the investing public, who form the backbone of the trade and industry. Will they put their own house in order, which they are in a position to do, lest the Government should not be forced to interfere in this all-important matter.—Yours etc.,

R. A. PATEL.

Andheri, 21-2-39.

Col Dinshah Ghadiali

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Re. enquiry of Col. Dinshah Ghadiali's present address, it is:

Gajjar's Bungalow, Athva Lines, Surat.

He is now giving a series of lectures on Spectro Chrome Metry' at Surat.—Yours, etc.

C. A. MUCHHALA

14-3-39.

Colour Bar On English Steamships

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Colour prejudice in Western countries and South Africa has been a menace to civilisation but never before did I hear so openly that Indians were not allowed to travel by certain English steamships because they were coloured. It happened in London the other day.

On behalf of an Indian client of ours, Mr. Govind Ram, I applied to the Natal Steamship Line, a subsidiary to the Union Castle Line, for an accommodation in one of their steamers for this gentleman's voyage from London to Tenariffe, Canary Island. I was told that they could not accommodate him as he was a "man of colour"! I made a similar application to the Shaw, Saville and Albion Line, another British Line operating between England and the Canary Island, and again obtained the same answer.

The following day I called at the Natal Line office in St. Mary Axe. London, E.C.3., and demanded to know the reason why they would not carry a "gentleman of colour" as they put it. An official of the Company said that as they carried only one class passengers, who were South African Colonials and Europeans, had no provision for coloured people on board, and they had to refuse people of colour. He made a particular remark that Europeans and South African Colonials would not travel with "coloured man". He even had the impudence to suggest that "white man"—as he is—were superior creatures to "coloured races".

I retorted that P. and O. Lloyd Triestino. Anchor, Ellerman and City, N.Y.K., Orient and Aberdeen Commonwealth Lines never refused coloured people and neither had they any special provision for "coloured people on board, as to deck accommodation, public rooms or dining saloon, except that passengers of different races were accommodated in different cabins. Even on the North Atlantic Liners, there are no special provisions for "coloured" passengers. I suggested that in these crucial days, such narrow-mindedness among European nations will not be appreciated by coloured people upon whom they had to depend considerably. I said it seemed to me that the English nation was proud of the Empire but Britons are ungrateful to the people of the Empire for their invaluable services. Future relations between England and her Empire did not seem to be very friendly unless the British Colonial policy were changed pretty soon.

This is not the only instance when an Asiatic has been refused on European steamships. The other day Rotterdam Lloyd, a Dutch steamship company, refused to accept a Mrs. Colomb. from the Federated Malay States. They demanded to know if the lady was a person of colour. She was, however, ultimately accepted when we were able to convince them that she was not very dark.

There is no one in London to challenge this impudence. Europeans dare not call the Japanese a "coloured race" because they can answer such impudence at the point of their gun. It is a pity that my countrymen still crave to befriend these Europeans. Young Indian students coming to England still cherish the desire to live in English families to learn their "Manners and Customs". Even our political leaders like to rub shoulders with these Europeans and feel proud of it.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. GHOSE, European Director. Indian National Travels, Ltd.

Blood Transfusion Bureau

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Blood transfusion is being increasingly resorted to by the doctors in Bombay as a life saving measure, but the difficulty is the paucity of donors in the city. At present the medical profession has to depend on about 4 or 5 donors whose blood is being impoverished by repeated depletions as, at each transfusion, about 300 c. c. of blood are used. A donor can safely stand two transfusions a month but more than this may be deleterious to their health and the richness of their blood.

At the request of numerous doctors, we have decided to open a twenty-four hours' service Bureau of Donors, the function of which would be to get suitable and tested donors in touch with doctors taking up blood transfusions. An adult person below the age of 40 may register his or her name, their blood will be tested to exclude diseases. grouped and classified. and, if found suitable, put on the register.

Blood transfusion has saved innumerable lives and the donors will not only be helping in this life saving business, but will also be making an income of Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 a month, as the usual fees paid to a donor is Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 for each transfusion.

The blood testing, etc., will be done by experienced pathologists and the transfusion itself by experienced doctors.

Intending donors should apply personally to the undersigned for registration:—

ALFRED WILKINSON, Esq., Managing Director, Thomson & Taylor, Ld., Esplanade Road, Bombay.—Yours, etc., Managing Director. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Ltd.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR (By Mail).

The dates of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Conference, which was to be held at Sholapur on the 18th and 19th March, have since been changed. Now the conference will meet at Sholapur on the 25th and 26th March. The conference is expected to be attended by representatives of various stations between Poona and Raichur and between Dhond and Manmad. Prominent labour leaders from Bombay such as S. H. Jhabvala, S. C. Joshi, G. H. Kale Zulmiram Chaudhari, and others are expected to attend.

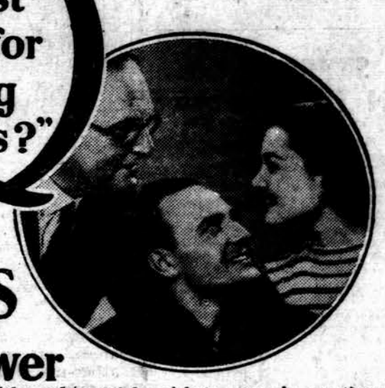
COMMUNAL TENSION CONTINUES IN DHANWAR

GIRIDIH, Mar. 15.

A Reserve Police force was sent to Dhanwar in Hazaribagh District yesterday in view of the continuance of tension there following the communal clash during the Holi festival.

Out of fifty-seven injured belonging to both parties one has since died at Dhanwar. Others are said to be improving. The Deputy Superintendent of police, Khan Sahib S.A. Khair, recently visited the village.—A.P.

DECAY
BEHIND WHITE
INVISIBLE TO HUMAN EYE
TEETH
CAN BE PREVENTED
Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.
The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.
With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.
Tek
(or Tek Junior for Children)
Sterilised, in sealed container
—6 colours.—
ALSO: Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream, Johnson's Prickly Heat Soap and Powder, Zo Adhesive Plaster, Band-Aid, Modess Sanitary Towels, Clotho-Gynol and Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.
Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough.



Angier's Emulsion is widely and successfully used in the treatment of consumption and in all forms of ill-health in which there is loss of weight. Pleasant to take, it promotes appetite, aids digestion and builds up weight and strength.

In addition to its tonic properties, Angier's Emulsion exerts a pronounced soothing, healing action which makes it invaluable for inflammatory and catarrhal affections of the lungs or digestive organs. Angier's Emulsion is strongly recommended for consumption, scrofula, rickets, anæmia, wasting bowel disorders and after any serious illness.

In sub-acute and chronic bronchitis, Angier's not only relieves the cough, but also improves nutrition and effectively overcomes the constitutional debility so frequently associated with these cases. It has won a splendid reputation throughout India.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

Alleged Terrorism In Jaipur

People Taken To Jungle, Chased And Beaten

OLD MEN AND WOMEN NOT SPARED: PEOPLE TURNED OUT OF THEIR HOUSES AND SHOPS LOOTED

The Secretary of the Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal writes:—

"With a view to collect first-hand information regarding the alleged excesses by the Thakurs in the Thikana of Shekhawati in Jaipur State Mr. Damodardas Secretary to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was asked to go there and make inquiries. He has issued the following statement in this connection.

"I reached Jhunjhunu on the night of March 3. Dr. Basu Chaudhari, a medical practitioner of Agra, had also arrived by the same train, on a relief mission. People of Jhunjhunu gather round us and began narrating how the police had resorted to lathi charge on March 1. Mr. P. N. Shiromani, a pleader of Agra, was also present.

Lathi Charges

"We recorded the statements of about 18 injured persons, as well as some very responsible citizens of the place. According to them, the people Jhunjhunu had assembled to participate in the function arranged by the Prajamandal to defy the ban placed on it by sending a jatha of workers to court arrest. Soon after, a police party some horsemen, the military police and some Meenas (described as a criminal tribe) appeared from all the four sides, surrounded the gathering, charged it with lathis and rode the horses into the crowds. Of the injured people who were examined by us, Mr. Ramkumar Jhunjhunuwala had three stiches over the lower lid of the right eye about one inch long, and injury over the lid of the right eye about one inch long, and inflammation all round the eye. Several other cases of inflammation and other injuries also came to our notice.

Assault In Jungle

Mr. Thanaram, President of the Kisan Jat Panchayat, Kumar Gopal Sinha and Chaudhri Ishwaram recorded their statements regarding police behaviour on March 1.

"Kisans from all over Shekhawati had assembled at Jhunjhunu on that day to observe the Kisan Day. They were taken to the jungle in lorries, asked to prostrate themselves on their stomachs and beaten with shoes and lathis, some of them being stripped at the time of assault. They were then asked to go away but chased and again beaten. They have stated that the Meenas and the men of the Thakur participated in this assault and the leaders of the Jats were asked to declare that they had no connection with the Praja Mandal Dr. Basu examined the injuries on the knees of Ishwar Sinha and Thanaram. These statements about the incidents of March 1, were further confirmed by several villagers whom we met on the way in the interior of Shekhawati, in Padalwas, Badalwas, Hanumanpura, Dawadi, Barwasi and Jessuwas.

Half The Face Shaved

"At Barvasi, Chaudhri Jhabar Sinha and others told us what happened on February 7. According to them the Thakur's men accompanied by Jaipur Police took them to Vavalgarh in connection with the payment of taxes. Seven of them, it is alleged, were locked up in the evening and every one of them assaulted with shoes released but again confined and assaulted. The usual tax that these people is As. 14 per bigha, but they were required to pay Re. 1-1-6 per bigha this time with a fine of Rs. 21 which was all realised from them. This does not close the chapter at Barbasi, Trilokiram and Kumara, two of the victims both aged seventy years or more related that one-half of their faces including the eye-brows, were shaved and they were then let out.

Beaten Senseless

"On March 5, we went to Mukundgarh. Here Hathilal Iswarsingh and a dozen others and students were alleged to have been brutally beaten. Dr. Basu examined one Mathilal who complained of frequent fits and pain in the ear. During our short stay of three hours, he fainted about six times. According to him, as also others, the citizens of Mukundgarh arranged a procession on March 1 to observe Kisan Day. Ishwarsingh and Jagadish Prasad who led the procession were taken into the Garh when the procession approached the Garh. Fourteen others including Pt. Hotilal, Choturam, Ram Prasad Babulal Chunilal and Ramnarain were also forcibly taken into the Garh. They were taken into the stable and beaten with shoes, canes and lathis, till they became unconscious. Dr. R. K. Sharma of Ajitgar spent the whole night at Mukundgarh to render medical aid to the injured.

"From Mukundgarh we proceeded to Ajitgarh, Phooskani and Ajadi and reached Vehadpura in the evening. Vehadpura is a small village in Navalgarh Thikana. Nearly ten persons, including Ganpat and Bheemaran who had gone to Mundawa on February 16 in search of work, according to the statement given by them, were asked about the payment of taxes. They informed Mr. Hemsingh that they could not pay as they had absolutely nothing with them. At this, they allege, they were badly beaten, confined for the whole night, stripped of their clothes and again beaten with shoes, even after they agreed to make the payments. Six of the victims have made statements to this effect. Sheolal, Beerjoo and Samaldas were asked to quit their families, as they were unable to pay their dues. Their houses are in the procession of the Thakur's men.

"On March 6, we reached Kakodi, a small village ruled by the Thakur of Ismailpur. According to the statements of Ramdutta and other victims and two retired military pensioners, Kaluram and Ramdhanram, nearly 50 to 60 men of the Thakur, with lathis and lances in their hands, some riding on camels, surrounded the house of Ramdutta on all sides, Ramdutta had nothing left to pay the usual taxes, except a couple of camels. The Thakur's men took possession of the two camels, belaboured Ramdutta his father-in-law, wife, daughter, mother and brother. An old woman who woke up and came out of her room was according to Ramdutta's statement, so severely assaulted that, it is alleged, she succumbed to her injuries. We visited the village nearly after five weeks after the incident. Ramdutta could not work because his hand was fractured. His wife could not cook because her hand was broken. Six members in one family had thus sustained injuries and one was dead. When we left them their pathetic question was 'Bhai Ib Khasham Ke.'

Raipura Incident.

Twenty to twenty-five people of Munduwa Thakur are reported to have paid a sudden visit to this place and demanded payment from six villagers who were sitting on a Chabutra. The demand was followed by lathi blows. Kaluram who is a tenant of Mundawa Thakur, was to pay Rs. 22-8 as arranged with the Thakur. He says he received the punishment, in spite of his readiness to make the payment. The Thakur's men removed some ornaments from Ghadsi's wife. A shop belonging to Mangla Jat, stated to have contained grain worth Rs. 1,500 or more, was emptied by the Thakur's men in the absence of Mangla.

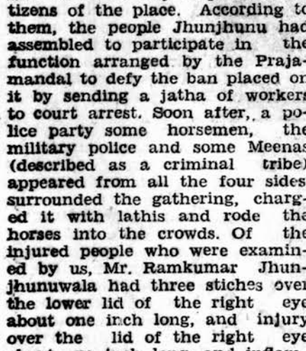
"Out of the 41 casualties which received medical aid from Dr. Basu 19 were for inflammation, 8 to cut-wounds, 8 for confusion and bruises, 3 for fracture and dislocation and one for internal injury. Out of these five are serious according to Dr. Basu.

Tribute To Non-Violence

My information is based mostly on the reports I received directly from the villagers, which I have tried to verify from as many sources as possible.

"I have thus tried to make a long story short. I must confess I myself could not grasp the gravity of the situation until I had reached the spot. One common feature in these incidents which had enhanced of the spirit of non-violence by them.

When It Is A Question Of Soaps!



It is wise to choose the very best, for while a good soap promotes the health and complexion of the skin, an alkaline soap of inferior quality mars both.

B. C. P. W. TRANSPARENT

GLYCERINE

belongs to the former class of Toilet Soaps. Once chosen it is always chosen

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Agents: Orient Drug Agency. Princess St., Bombay—2.

SIROHI STATE

People's Demand For Responsible Govt.

Following are some of the demands of Sirohi Rajya Praja Mandal:—

Abolition of 'Forced Labour' (Begar).

Abolition of forest taxes on wood used for agricultural purposes (for carts, persian wheels, ploughs), etc.

Opening of 'Reserved' grass lands called 'jods' for the public.

Abolition of 'Chowki' and Ghargantj taxes

Opening of State-controlled co-operative credit societies and seed stores in all the Tehsils and issuing seeds on loan (without interest).

Reviewing old and starting new cottage industries to provide work to the peasants in leisure hours.

Reduction of custom duty on course cloth and articles of food.

Removal of Khola Bab, (adoption) Kapur Bab (succession) Bechan Huq (conveyance fees on sale of houses, etc) and substituting them with an Act on the lines of Indian Stamp Act.

opening of at least one secondary school in each Tehsil.

Introduction of travelling dispensaries in the interior.

Reforming the Judiciary and Revenue Departments.

Introduction of Legal Practitioners Act in the interests of the public.

Preference to be given to locals in State Services, and curtailment in high salaries of officials

Raising the scale of low grade State servants.

Repeal of repressive laws and notifications and granting of fundamental rights of freedom of speech, Assembly and Association.

Introduction of Responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness, establishment of local and District Boards, Municipalities, Legislative Assembly, etc.

Immediate appointment of a non-official Enquiry Committee to investigate the grievances of the public, and a declaration to put into effect the Recommendation of the Committee.

Stopping of police highhandedness and laying out of a fresh policy marked out in the interest of the public.

Adoption of strong measures by the State to stop corruption among State servants.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, March 13.

The Government offices have opened after a week's holiday, and recently many changes in the higher cadre of the services have taken place. Mr. Mithabhai Z. Patel has been appointed as an additional high court judge. His duty will be to scrutinize the judgments of the subordinate courts in collaboration with the other judges of the High Court and also to inspect these courts regularly. Mr. Damajirao Gaekwar has been appointed as Survey and settlement Commissioner. Mr. Ambbaidas Patel as Suba of Mehsana District, Mr. Kashalkar as Suba of Navsari District and Mr Balaram Desai as Special Duty officer in the office of the Police Commissioner

CORONATION OF NEW RULER

It is understood that the coronation ceremony of His Higness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda will take place on 26th April.

Motoring & Aviation

MOTOR-CAR EXPORT COMPLICATION

Certificate Required For Tyres Made In India

RECEIVED FROM THE W.I.A.A.

Motorists wishing to export their cars from India either on triptyque or carnet de passages en douanes for touring abroad or for permanent export are warned that the regulation of 1934 under which all persons wishing to export Indian rubber or articles made of Indian rubber must present at the customs a certificate, in duplicate, of the country of origin of such rubber or articles of rubber as well as an export certificate in duplicate, is being strictly enforced.

This means in fact that a motor-car equipped with tyres made in India falls under the regulation and cannot be exported unless the owner presents the two certificates required in duplicate. These certificates may be obtained from the Controller, The Indian Rubber Licensing Committee, Malankare Buildings, Kottayam, Members of W.I.A.A. wishing the Association to carry out these formalities for them are similarly warned that ample notice should be given, as otherwise the Association will be unable to obtain licences in time for the member to export his car by the required ship

U. S. A. DROPS AIR-BASE PLANS

Japanese And German Interest In Guam Island

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail)

By a vote of 205 to 168 the House of Representatives rejected a plan to establish an air base on the island of Guam but voted the rest of the Naval defense bill proposed by President Roosevelt calling for the expenditure of dol. 48,800, 000.

While little opposition had been expected on the programme as a whole, bitter debate had been going on over the question of fortifying Guam, which Japan has denounced. One Congressman declared that if the United States backed down on the Guam issue "Japan would herald throughout the Far East" that this country was "afraid even to dredge a harbour." The Guam project would have involved an expenditure of dol. 5,000,000 for naval improvements, including dredging of a harbour.

It has been pointed out by supporters of the project that since 1926 Japan has fortified the Kurile Islands, 682 miles from the tip of the Aleutian Islands owned by America, and 1,120 miles from Kodiak, Alaska, where it is planned under the present defense programme to establish an dol. 8,000,000 air base

SOMETHING TO HIDE

Charges have also been made that Japanese and German seaplanes made several flights over Guam, indicating conclusively that the two nations have air bases in the same area. Japan holds a mandate over the Caroline Islands, which formerly belonged to Germany, and the Marshall Islands, and it is believed air bases have been established there in violation of the provisions of the mandate. Japan has barred foreign ships from passing between these islands and it is felt she took this move because she has something to hide.

There is no denying that elimination of the Guam project will be construed as a surrender of American rights in the face of Japanese requests. The argument which led to its defeat were that its fortification was "unnecessary" and that it would "antagonize" Japan.

Guam lies between Hawaii and the Phillippines and is only 30 miles long and 7 miles wide at its widest point. It is 5,400 miles west of San Francisco and 3,300 miles west of Hawaii

The Senate which is now considering the defense bill can restore the Guam project if it decides that it is necessary to strengthen the farflung national defenses—"News Press Service"

SPATE OF CRIME IN BANNU AND DERA ISMAIL KHAN

M. L. A.'s Interview Governor

PESHAWAR, March 15.

Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna and Sardar Juggat Singh, members of the Frontier Legislative Assembly, had over an hour's interview yesterday with His Excellency the Governor in connection with the problem of increasing crimes in the province, especially in the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

They drew the Governor's attention to the recurring raids, kidnappings and murders which had made the Hindus and Sikhs very fear-ridden. Various suggestions, such as increasing the strength of the police and constabulary, posting of pickets in the villages, liberal distribution of village defence rifles and the grant of arms licences, drastic action against local bad characters, suspension of the payment of frontier allowance to those persons, and restricting the influx of people from tribal areas were made by them.

The Governor is understood to have given the members a very sympathetic hearing.—United Press

RAJKOT MUSLIMS' DEMAND

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 15.

Rajkot Muslims' meeting held under the auspices of the Rajkot State Muslim Council passed resolution declaring their confidence in the true representatives appointed from Muslims on the Committee of ten members by the Rajkot State. The meeting requested the Paramount Power and Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to have two Muslim representatives in the Reforms Committee of ten.

Another resolution says:

"We emphatically declare that we shall oppose a constitution framed without a real representation of Muslims or any improper efforts made in that direction. Another resolution disapproves of new and impossible demands of the so-called Prajaparished with a view to have a majority of Parishad made in letter of Gandhiji to the Thakore Saheb for framing the constitution after the settlement between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Thakore Saheb because the so-called Prajaparished does not bear representation of every class of people. If the Prajaparished is given such a majority, the minority communities are afraid that their political, religious, social economic and collective interests and rights are in danger. So this meeting emphatically requests the Paramount Power and the Thakore Saheb that the so-called Prajaparished should not be given majority in any way. We strongly wish that only a committee appointed by Thakore Saheb should function. The above resolutions were wired immediately to the Viceroy, the Resident, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

WARDHA SCHEME EXPERIMENT AT BRINDABAN

Short Course To Be Organised By Hindustani Talimi Sangh

WARDHA, March 16.

A short introductory course in the principles and practice of Basic Education (Wardha Scheme of Education) will be organised by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh in connection with the annual session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh at Brindaban in Champaran district in Bihar from April 17 to May 1, under the auspices of the Basic Education Board of the Bihar Government.

The training course will consist of introductory training in spinning and carding, lectures and discussion on the theory and practice of basic education, and observation of correlated teaching in the basic schools in the area. No tuition fees will be charged. The expenses will include actual expenses of board and lodging and draft work.—United Press.

TITLE TO GOVT. SECURITIES

(Continued from Page 6)

Public Debt Offices, and it must be made obligatory to verify the signature at the time of transfer in case of doubt when the buyer deems it necessary, by affixing the official seal and signature of the officer invested with such power. This process may lead to some increase in the work and a small fee of about annas two per verification may be levied. This is the easiest course to provide necessary protection against forged signatures.

The demand of investors in securities is just and Sir James Grigg has not only to look after the interest of the Government, but he also owes a duty to the public and it is hoped he will not fail to do the needful in the matter.

2 ARRESTED FOR BOMB EXPLOSION

Tin Boxes As Bombs: Hoax On Police

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, March 16.

In connection with the bomb explosions in the city in various localities the police are busy effecting arrests.

They arrested two persons yesterday near Badshahi Ashurkhana in view of the find of a bomb nearby.

After careful investigation and enquiry the police were surprised to find that they had been befooled by unknown persons and the so-called bomb which was found near Badshahi Ashurkhana was but a tin box containing nothing. It is not yet known whether those whom police have arrested would be released or not.

At various places tin boxes are being placed by mischief-mongers to tease and baffle the police and are playing a hoax on them.

According to an information received from Dandi the procession of Balkrishenji passed off peacefully at Aurangabad in spite of the disturbed situation prevalent there.

Some of the Muslim leaders along with the police accompanied the Dandi procession and kept the Goondas under control so that nothing untoward might happen to the processionists.

BAZELGETTE MURDER ECHO

Ranpur Inquiry Committee Sends 24 Persons To Sessions

CUTTACK, March 16.

The committee appointed by the Ranpur State to inquire into the murder of Major Bazelgette, which was followed by twenty-six arrests, concluded its work on March 14 last.

The accused, namely Dadhi Samantara and Biswanath Panda, were let off for want of sufficient proof.

The remaining 24 persons have been sent up for Sessions trial, and they will be charged under Sections 302, 325, 323, 149, 147 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

It is learnt that the present Sessions Judge of Gaya is likely to be appointed for the trial.—United Press

Malla-Rajan XI Win Final

(From A Correspondent).

The finals of the B. E. I. A. Cricket Tournament, organised by the Young Men's Parish Association, Sahar, concluded on Sunday last, when the Malla-Rajan XI. beat the Kalina Athletic Club by 198 runs.

NERVY? IRRITABLE?
asks the PASSING SHOWMAN
Smoke
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
much better for your health
A cigarette of such fine quality as Passing Show never gets on your nerves. From the first moment you light up they soothe and refresh; you feel calmed and your irritation vanishes. And remember — you will feel better when you smoke these pure Virginia cigarettes. Change today to the cigarette which is so much better for your health.
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
2½ ANNAS FOR 10
PS/43

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, LD.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1929).

SAFETY OF DEPOSITORS

ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1938

ADVANCES	Rs.	23,43,800
G. P. Notes, Investments, Cash on hand & with Banks and other Assets	„	10,40,600
	„	33,84,400
LIABILITIES	„	22,96,600
SURPLUS ASSETS	„	10,87,800
Uncalled Liability of Shareholders	„	10,00,000
	„	20,87,800

The above figures clearly show the safety and security of the Depositors.

C. H. DIVANJEE, Secretary.

LABOUR STRIKE ECHO

Opposition Attack On Kania Report

Unparliamentary Words And President's Ruling

JAMNADAS MEHTA WITHDRAWS CUT MOTION

THE KANIA COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE ONE-DAY GENERAL STRIKE, ON NOVEMBER 7, 1938, IN THE CITY, WAS THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF DISCUSSION IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON THURSDAY.

THE DISCUSSION WAS RAISED BY MEANS OF A CUT-MOTION BY MR. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA WHO ADMITTED IN EFFECT AND GAVE AN INDICATION AT THE VERY OUTSET THAT HE DID NOT CARE FOR A HIGH LEVEL OF DEBATE ON A QUESTION WHERE HE THOUGHT TRUTH HAD BEEN SUPPRESSED.

Premier's Retort

The Prime Minister rose on a point of order, when Mr. Mehta characterised the Kania Committee as a "blessed" one. The Prime Minister pointed out that it was not a parliamentary word. Then Mr. Mehta said that he would call it a "blooming Committee" and the Prime Minister retorted that it was worse, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta would like to go for another word "blossoming", whereupon the whole House laughed.

"UNPARLIAMENTARY"

The mover of the cut motion however added that he was prepared to withdraw all the words unreservedly, if the Chair ruled that they were all unparliamentary and that he had to withdraw them, remarking to the Ministers amidst renewed laughter, "you know what I mean".

The Chair having ruled that the words used were unparliamentary, Mr. Mehta withdrew them unreservedly.

The first cut-motion moved by Mr. Jadhav related to the inadequate recruitment of the Scheduled Caste people in the Police Department. The second by Mr. B. K. Gaikwad stated that no admission was given to the Scheduled Caste people in Police Training School at Nasik.

Mr. K. M. Munshi remarked that it was absolutely incorrect to say that the Untouchables were excluded from the Police Force on the ground that they were untouchables. The present Government had nothing to do with the orders of the previous Government and he assured the House that the present Government were very strict in seeing that no injustice was done to anybody in the matter of appointment on the ground of his caste or community. It was also not correct that members of Scheduled Class were excluded from the Police Training School because of communal reasons. If the members of the scheduled classes, who applied for the sub-inspector's job did not come up to the fitness required of sub-inspectors, it could not be helped.

The Government did not desire that the police force should suffer in efficiency by recruiting unfit persons and he asked the members of the Scheduled Classes not to bring in political pressure in the matter of appointments.

Mr. Munshi, on behalf of the Government and on behalf of his Party was prepared to do so, provided the Backward and Intermediate Classes were unanimous in their demand.

Mr. Bhole: "Yes, we are."

Mr. Munshi: "This minute we accept the proposal."

Mr. Munshi went on enumerating all that the present Government had done to the Harijans and added: "We have done these not to placate the members here, but in due discharge of our principles."

MOTION LOST

The motion when pressed to a division was lost 21 voting for and 54 against.

Two cut motions moved by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta were then taken up to discuss matters regarding inadequate provision of security in suburban and rural areas and the inefficiency of the Police in the Panchmahals.

Mr. Jhabvala stated that the suburbs were not fully developed and the externed criminals took shelter in the various hills and forests in the suburbs. The Police Force in the rural areas was not adequate to cope with the growing crime in those areas.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta speaking on his cut motion stated that stones were thrown at a procession in which Mr. Morarji R. Desai, the Revenue Minister, was present. According to his information although the Police were present, they did nothing. At a public meeting where the Prime Minister and the Revenue Minister were present, one was assaulted and no action was taken by the Police.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar (Congress) opposing the cut motions stated that the incidence of crime had grown near Bandra. Incidentally he referred to the Greater Bombay Scheme which had been before the Government for a considerable time. He thought that the problem should be so tackled, that the menace would disappear.

Mr. G. K. Phadake (D. S P.) supported the cut motions.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

Mr. Munshi replying admitted that it was an undeniable fact that the incidence of crime in the suburbs was greater.

Referring to the scheme of "Greater Bombay", he stated that it was supported principally on the ground that the Police in the suburbs were not able to cope with the outflow of criminals from the city and that the equipment and organisation was not adequate. But the problem bristled with many difficulties and the main one was financial. In any event attempt was being made to place additional necessary Police Force.

Continuing the Minister stated that petitions had been received by Government about certain offences in the Suburbs. But he pointed that more details should be furnished and the public should render greater assistance.

"COLONY OF GOONDAS"

Referring to the crime in Bandra, the Minister pointed out that as soon as information reached Government that there was a veritable colony of goondas there, arrests were made, prosecutions launched and action was being taken, apart from the fact that the creation of a separate outpost was being considered by Government.

As civilization grew, better type of criminals came on the scene and therefore an adequate Police Force was necessary. That meant money In Bombay City itself several areas such as the Marine Drive, Worli and Matunga had been developed and Police had to cover wide areas. The difficulty was that whenever Budget demands under Police was made there were cut motions by means of which members complained that the Police Force was not adequate but whenever more money for that purpose was called for they called that branch of administration as useless.

DEFENCE OF POLICE

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's arguments, the Minister admitted that the temper of some people having been on the boiling point, someone was unfortunately hit. But he pointed out that Police could not be present at the public meetings, because if the Police went to such places in large numbers, public would resent at their presence. With regard to the other instance, the Minister stated that arrest was made out as the Prime Minister did not want any prosecution in that disturbance arising out of political passions running high, the arrested man was subsequently released. In any way, Police action was taken in both the cases. He then mentioned about certain instances in which Police Force had been rushed from one place to another to give protection.

With regard to the argument that the District Superintendent of Police should call the residents of the districts and discuss matters with them, the Minister stated that he had done so more than once and that he had been called by the residents in connection with one scare or another. He further stated that few, as Police men were, they were more often than not overworked

Mr. Jhabvala's motion was lost without a division and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta withdrew his cut motion.

SPEAKER'S RULING.

When the cut motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for discussing the Kania Committee report, the Speaker gave a ruling that the words "pitiably partizan" in the motion would be deleted. The words, the Speaker considered, were offensive. The words contained in the motion were: "to draw the attention to the one-sided, ill-informed and pitiably partizan report of the Kania Committee."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, then, moved a cut of Rs. 100 on the total voted demand of Rs. 1,34,08,800 under the item "Police" to draw the attention to the one-sided, ill-informed report of the Kania Committee.

After the motion was moved, the Speaker drew the attention of the House to certain limitations he would like to impose on the conduct of the debate; firstly that four hours had been set apart for the debate on the motion, for which 25 per cent. of the time had been allotted to the Minister and secondly that no reference should be made to the five cases pending before the Police Courts. He explained that having regard to the rule that a discussion where reference to any case pending before the Court was "sub-judice," he called for information on the subject and got it. He, then, mentioned five specific cases.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated that the procedure was unusual.

Speaking on the motion, he stated that he did not want a high level of debate, if truth was suppressed.

ATTACK ON KANIA REPORT.

The Kania Committee report, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed was the finale of an event which occurred on November 7, 1938 when the workers demonstrated in no unmistakable manner their attitude to the Industrial Disputes Bill. The Police "attrocities" he continued, were followed by the setting up of a committee whose very terms of reference were of a nature of begging the question and whose report was "unworthy of an impartial body of men."

Criticising the very personnel of the Committee, the mover of the cut motion said that one of them was a son-in-law of a millowner, the second was one whose age was such that he should not have undertaken such arduous work and the sense of patriotism of the third seemed to have got the better of his sense of justice. The last mentioned, he stated, was one who had given as his opinion that whatever the Congress did was just.

Although he admitted that all those gentlemen were men of high culture and intellect, they were such men about whom an ordinary worker suspected of class bias and he thought that it was a natural reaction of the working class against those who sat in judgment over them.

The Government in its terms of reference had made one of the most gratuitous assumptions that there were disturbances in the city as a result of the strike. He maintained that there was no disturbance and there was only Police outrage. When the Committee first wrote to him as the President of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, he replied to the Committee about his inability to do so because of the disabilities created as a result of the terms of reference.

TRADE UNION UNITY.

The report was replete with reckless innuendoes, insinuations and misrepresentations. He denied that the B.P.T.U.C. was controlled by communists. When the amalgamation of the two bodies of N.F.T.U. and the Trade Union Congress took place in April 1938, he stated: "We adopted their name and they adopted our constitution." The Committee blackened the names of citizens as worthy as themselves and tried to show that it wanted to a come to a conclusion which Government wanted. It slung mud at him by calling him anti-Congress. He denied that he was against Congress. "I am only against fraud and hypocrisy" he declared amidst shouts of "Oh! Oh" from Congress benches. The Committee was again misled in its declaration that the strike was a failure, when it admitted that more that 65,000 out of a total of a 1,60,000 were absent in the Textile mills of the city on the day of the strike. The strikers were not violent and were not incited to violence and the report of the Committee on that point was based upon the Police reporters whose translation created a wrong apprehensions of the words used by the speakers.

Concluding Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the Committee by submitting its report had made a mess of the whole trust placed in them and that their report was not worth the paper on which it was written.

ALI BAHADUR'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan opposing the cut motion stated that the report had to be necessarily one-sided because the other party had not come forward to give its evidence. The grain dealers who gave evidence were such who were assaulted and intimidated and their shops looted on the day of the strike.

He maintained that the B.P. T.U.C. was under the control of the communists and some of whom had admitted to him in the course of their talks that they were making use of Mr. Mehta. He thought that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was being made a stalking-horse by those communists because he had a long tongue and because of his ability to malign Congress and Government. He asked whether his party, the Democratic Swaraj Party, had agreed to join the Independent Labour Party on the issue about which there was the one-day general strike.

Mr. S. K. Patil (Congress) then speaking on the motion wanted to lodge a protest, at the outset, for the time taken up by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta after the Chair's ruling and the unfortune handicaps created therefrom.

The House then adjourned till Friday (to-day) at 11 a.m.

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE").

OPIUM PROHIBITION IN ASSAM

Govt. Scheme Approved By Assembly

SHILLONG, March 16.

The Assam Assembly approved of the Opium Prohibition scheme prepared by the Assam Government and sanctioned the funds necessary for working out the same within the limit of Rs. 1,25,000.—United Press.

JAIPUR SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

SIKAR, March 16.

Another batch of 'Satyagrahis' consisting of Madanlal Purohit, Maniram and Madanlal Darji, which was led by Shriram Sharma, was arrested by the police this morning. The 'Satyagrahis' were given an enthusiastic send-off by the public amidst national slogans.—United Press.

ALL BUT THREE RELEASED

SIKAR, March 16.

All persons arrested this morning were later released with the exception of three who have been taken to Jaipur.—United Press.

(Continued from col. 7)

and their activities extended over several Northern Indian Provinces. He informed the House that in this case, as in all terrorists' cases, the evidence against the prisoners were reviewed by two independent judges, who had come to the conclusion that a case had been made out. That was why they were detained. Therefore, he would submit that in the case of these three prisoners, the only persons to whom the cut related, there was nothing to warrant a censure.

Discussion had not concluded when guilotine was applied and the remaining demands were passed without a division.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS OVERSEAS

Censure Motion Against Indian Government Carried

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION TO MALBAR COCOANUT INDUSTRY

The treatment of Indians in South Africa, Australia, Fiji Malaya and everywhere was the subject of criticism in the Central Assembly on the occasion of the second Congress cut motion moved by Mr. Chettiar. The motion was carried without a division.

The other motion was moved by Mr. K. Santanam to discuss the failure of Government to protect Malabar's Cocoanut Industry, against Ceylon's dumping. The motion was carried.

The treatment of State prisoners without trial in Delhi Jail also came up for consideration when the guilotine was applied.

NEW DELHI, March 16.

When the Legislative Assembly resumed discussion on cut motion to-day, Mr. T. S. A. Chettiar moved the second of the Congress cuts to discuss the conditions of Indians overseas.

Mr. Chettiar at the outset referred to the deplorable conditions of Indians in Afghanistan, but the President ruled that the Departments of Education, Health and Lands against which the cut was moved, dealt only with Indians living within the British Empire, and therefore discussion should be confined to countries within the Empire.

GOVT'S. RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Chettiar narrated at length the conditions of Indians in South Africa and quoted from Seth Govind Das's report in support of his contentions. He next turned to Ceylon, which he said, was somewhat near Madras and most of the Indians there were Madrasis.

The Government of India's responsibility, he continued, had now increased, because under the new income-tax Law the Government would be taxing these Indians abroad. He assured that the Congress would always be prepared to support Government in all steps that they might adopt to help overseas Indians.

Mr Nauman supporting the motion referred to conditions in Australia and Canada where Indians were having a difficult time. The question involved he declared, was one of constitutional disabilities and the Government of India should make representations to His Majesty's Government to see that equal treatment was afforded to Indians

SELF-RESPECT AT STAKE.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai declared that the condition of Indians abroad was of vital concern to all because their self-respect was involved. At present, there was no direct weapon in our hands to compel the Dominions and Colonies to come to their senses. He wanted the Government to take a stronger attitude, instead of merely depending on petitions and protests. What we want was, he declared, that we should be given equal rights with every other British subject.

Mr. Thirumala Rao felt that the sins of omissions and commissions on the part of the Government with regard to Indians overseas were long and varied. There were about twenty-five lakhs of Indians abroad, and the majority of them were in the British Empire.

Before the advent of the British, India had a glorious record of commercial and maritime relations with Africa, but when the empire builders came along, Indians were reduced to mere drawers of water and hewers of wood. The problem he asserted, was of political privileges and racial equality.

'WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY.'

Mr Ghiasuddin referred to the conditions of Indians in Australia, and narrated the history of the help given by Indians in opening up the country. Forty years ago, Indians were sent out from India to help in developing Australia and once the country was opened up, the "White Australia" policy was started. Now, no Indian was allowed to remain there for over a year, and they were allowed in Australia as tourists.

Australians during the first crisis were afraid of Japanese invasion and lamented their lack of man power. India could very well help in overcoming this problem. Questions of cheap labour and mixed marriages could easily be settled, and Australia would do well to accept Indian help.

As regards Kenya, they could derive little comfort from being told that the restrictions were not legitimate measures but executive orders.

Mr. G. V. Deshmukh lamented India's inability to institute sanctions in order to secure respect for her nationals. They controlled neither the army, finance nor tariffs and had to depend on the Secretary of State for India to alleviate the lot of Indians abroad. Yet, even if the Secretary of State was disposed to act on behalf of these Indians he had first to submit his proposals to the British Cabinet. Did any one then imagine that measures would be permitted which would be detrimental to European interests?

Mr. Kuldar Chalia reviewed the disabilities of Indians in Zanzibar, Kenya, Fiji, British Guiana and Trinidad. In Zanzibar, for instance, could not the hand of the British Government be seen in the discriminatory measures enacted in recent years by the Sultan? In British Guiana fifty per cent of the Indians were of illegitimate birth because Indian marriage forms were not recognised. Indians were being exploited as no other people were exploited, and the callousness of the Government was unequalled.

Mr. N. M. Joshi remarked that until Indians both abroad and in this country organised themselves they could hope for little redress.

GOVERNMENT POSITION EXPLAINED

Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai replying to the debate felt that members during the discussion had literally girdled the earth. He, however, dealt with the more salient aspects of the subject, namely, the question of Indians in South Africa, Fiji, British Guiana, Ceylon and Malaya and the question of the appointment of Agents.

Dealing with South Africa he admitted the difficulty and intensity of the situation and paid a tribute to the heroism of the soul of our countrymen there.

Referring to the latest problem that had arisen in Pretoria, he admitted that Indians in South Africa were in a state of grave apprehension as regards its outcome and he declared that this apprehension was full shared by the Government of India. We are and have been for the last fortnight in close correspondence with the Union Government and we are determined to try our utmost by the method of negotiations and he, for one was quite hopeful of this matter being settled amicably and honourably to the satisfaction of all sections of Indians.

TROUBLE IN FIJI

In Fiji, the main trouble was the insecurity of land tenures. But this limitation, he reminded the House, applied to all and not merely to Indians. Government of India, he added, had also taken up with His Majesty's Government the question of appointing an agent.

In British Guiana the problem was of marriages and according to the law there all marriages not registered were illigitimate.

In this connection he informed the house of Sir Mahraj Singh's suggestion of licensing those who performed the marriages, namely Priests and Kazis, as in Fiji as a solution of the problem. Mr. Tyson, he said, had been instructed to do his best to obtain a satisfactory solution.

The village communities ordinance was the question in Ceylon and he contented himself by reminding the House that when the question of trade relations was taken up the negotiations would also include the disabilities of Indians.

Turning to Malaya, he assured, that while dealing with the question of wages the problem of status, etc., would be kept in view.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS

He next referred to the demand for appointing agents and pointed out that this was not a matter entirely in the power of the Government of India as they could not force agents on countries which had not agreed to have one. He denied the charge that his department was slack in dealing with questions of overseas Indians.

Finally, he declared that the Government had not concealed their resentment and dissatisfaction at the inequalities and disabilities of Indians abroad and that they were doing all in their power to remedy matters.

The motion was then carried without a division.

WANTED PROTECTION FOR COCOANUT INDUSTRY

Mr. K. Santanam moved a cut to discuss "the failure of the Government of India to protect the cocoanut industry." Mr. Santanam gave figures to indicate the extent of the industry and said there were fourteen lakhs of acres in India growing cocoanuts of which 13 lakhs were in the Madras Presidency and South Indian States. Eleven lakhs of acres were in Travancore, Cochin and British Malabar and eleven lakhs of people were engaged in the industry, that is, an acre for a man. These people depended entirely on the industry for their livelihood.

The price trend was shown by the fact that from Rs. 23 per cwt. in 1929 it came down to Rs. 6 in 1935 and after a brief period during which it rose again to Rs. 12 it fell once again to Rs. 6 after 1937. Imports of Ceylon copra had gone up from 7,580 cwts. in 1927 to more than a million cwts. in 1933. Obviously India was not Ceylon's traditional or natural market and it was not as if Government were being asked to disturb long-standing trade relations.

Ceylon cocoanut was being dumped at distress prices and what was essentially a cottage industry in Malabar was being ruined and one of the fairest and cleanest and most scientifically distributed parts of India was being destroyed. The remedy was a specific duty on Ceylon cocoanut. If the demand for Ceylon cocoanut in India was genuine, such a duty would not hurt the Ceylon industry.

EUROPEAN SUPPORT

Mr. J. D. Boyle (European Group) agreed that the cocoanut industry in India was in the nature of a cottage industry while in Ceylon it was worked on plantation lines and was more highly industrialised. Ceylon perhaps had certain advantages on 'his account but he drew attention to the fact that Ceylon herself had put on a duty on imports of cocoanuts from Malaya where they produced them cheaper than Ceylon. That was a good argument in favour of India putting on a protective duty herself and if she had to import cocoanuts at all she might do worse than importing them from countries which produced them cheaper than Ceylon.

Haji Esaak Sait representing Malabar urged that there was no need for any further enquiry. An enquiry had been held in 1935 and now figures were there; the economic factors were well-known; the producers were suffering. What investigation was then necessary? For five years they had waited and because no help was forthcoming the cocoanut gardens were being neglected, the trees worth millions of Rupees were deteriorating, and if this deterioration was allowed it might be impossible to repair the damage later, and no protective tariff would be of any use.

Mr. Ananthashayanam Iyengar warmly supported the motion.

Mr. Jinaraja Hedge supporting gave more figures to supplement Mr. Santanams points.

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah replying to the debate stated that he had considerable sympathy with the point of view voiced in the House. He denied the allegation that the Government of India was actuated by any political considerations in this matter and declared that the only consideration which weighed with Government was purely economic in nature. The whole matter, he repeated, was under active investigation as the result of representations from the Madras, Travancore and Cochin Governments. Concluding he replied to a question by Prof. Ranga and said that the time that would take for completing the negotiations with Ceylon would not be such as to affect seriously the question of securing relief.

The motion was then accepted by the House.

STATE PRISONERS IN JAIL WITHOUT TRIAL

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena next moved the last of the Congress cuts to discuss the question of State Prisoners detained without trial. He confined himself mainly to the question of the three prisoners confined in Delhi. These three were young men and had been detained for periods ranging from four to six years. Two of them were discharged by a court of law for want of sufficient evidence and all that was offered to them was a conditional release. Even Sir Henry Craik had admitted the odiousness of such detentions. There would have been some sense, he continued, if conditional release was offered to prisoners who had been convicted but he saw no valid reason for such an offer to these State prisoners who had not been found guilty of any offence.

Sir Reginald Maxwell on being called upon to reply stated that according to the debate in the House there was no support from any part of the House to the mover and he, therefore, felt that the House was of opinon that his Department was not guilty. Referring to the three prisoners in Delhi, for whom alone his Department was responsible, he pointed out that two of them hailed from Alwar and Gwalior

(Continued in Col. 4)

SINO-BURMA COMMUNICATIONS

Proposed Air Service Between Chungking And London

RANGOON, (By Air Mail.) March 7.

With most of the Chinese ports in the hands of Japan, China is making strenuous efforts to improve communications with Burma. An aeroplane belonging to the China National Airways has already successfully carried out a survey flight between Chungking and Rangoon and arrangements have been completed for a regular air service once a week either way between Rangoon and Chungking.

Simultaneously, the Imperial Airway's 'plane 'Atlanta' also completed a survey flight from Lashio in Shan States to Kunming in connection with the proposed air service between Chungking and London. It is understood that Imperial Airways will also start once a week service between Rangoon and Chungking. The entire route will be operated in a day with intermediate stops at Kunming and Lashio. The 'planes will carry mails as well as passengers. Chungking is already linked with Hongkong by air. The new air service will thus enable one to travel from London to Hongkong in six and a half days. Thus the so-called 'Far East' will be less than a week's journey by air from London.

As regards the Burma-Yunnan motor highway the Government Ammunition Depot at Lashio is already ready and arms lying in Rangoon from the steamers are being transported by special trains to Lashio, and thence by special lorries to Yunnan. The entire Burmese Press is upset about the Burma-Yunnan communications, as it is felt that the British Government is using the Burmese tax payers' money for strategic purposes, and it is believed that Burma would not reap any benefit from the closer link with China. It will only make Burma liable to attack from Japan.

It is also believed as Dr. Ba Maw declared while speaking in Defence Budget that the only points liable to be attacked by foreign powers would be B.O.C. oil tanks and oil fields. Thus for safeguarding foreign firms, the Government should not have incurred such heavy expenditure as well as risked the displeasure of Japan. However for good or bad, the link between Yunnan and Burma is becoming closer and closer everyday.

ABUL KALAM AZAD AT ANAND BHAVAN

Doctors Recommend Complete Rest For A Long Period

ALLAHABAD, March 15.

In connection with the injury received by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the railway station platform at Allahabad yesterday, Doctors S. K. Mukherji, Jairaj Behari, Kaul and J. N. Kak, who examined the Maulana at Anand Bhavan, where he is lying in bed have issued the following report to the Press this evening:

"We have examined Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and found that he has a commuted fracture of upper ends of both bones of the left leg. He has swelling on the knee joint. Pain was severe last night. Both pain and swelling are less this evening. His general condition is satisfactory. He will require complete rest for a prolonged period."

Maulana Azad reached Allahabad early yesterday morning from Tripuri. He spent three hours at Anand Bhavan and then proceeded to the station to catch the mail for Delhi. As he was walking on the platform he slipped accidentally over a fruit skin and fell heavily, injuring himself thereby in the left leg. Painful swelling developed and he spent a restless night. This morning he was X-rayed.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru might leave for Delhi the day after tomorrow if Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's condition should allow him to do so.—United Press.

PROMINENT SOCIALISTS TO RESIGN FROM PARTY

LUCKNOW, March 15.

As a protest against the attitude of neutrality on the part of the All-India Congress Socialist Party over Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's resolution in the open session of the Congress at Tripuri, some prominent Congress Socialists, namely, Mr. Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.L.A., Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta, M.L.A., Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, ex-Kakori Conspiracy case prisoner, Seth Damodar Swarup, a member of the National Executive of the Socialist Party, Mr. B. K. Mukherji, M.L.A. (Labour), Mr. A. N. Roy, Secretary of the Lucknow Congress Socialist Party, and Mr. Ramkrishna Khatri, Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, are tendering their resignation from the Party.—United Press.

Congress Saved From Tripuri Storm

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, March 15.

"The very greatness of the Congress as an institution saved it from the storm that raged at Tripuri", observed Sjt. Shankar Rao Deo, who returned here from the Congress last noon, giving his impression about the Congress session.

"The apprehension that a split will occur in the Congress", added Sjt. Deo, "was set at naught by Tripuri, which, on the contrary, has emerged out with added strength, due to the fact that all parties in the Congress accepted Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, policy and his programme".

"I have every hope", he concluded, "that the parties which have subscribed to the acceptance of that policy and programme will strive best to propagate that throughout Maharashtra"

NO CHANGE IN CONGRESS METHODS

C. R. On Achievement Of Tripuri

MADRAS, March 15.

"The goal and immediate objective of the Congress are not matters of dispute between the various groups in the Congress itself. But difference of principles and policies comes only in matters to be employed and steps to be taken from time to time and it was on this point that the decisions were taken at Tripuri" said the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, in an exclusive interview to the "United Press" regarding the Tripuri session of the Congress.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar added:—"Confusion regarding the presidential election arose because of the fact that the importance of the personal aspect of the election was not clearly borne in mind before the Congress. This confusion was cleared at Tripuri. The methods and policies hitherto adopted by the Congress Working Committee will be followed strictly hereafter also and the future will depend upon the President who will consult Mahatma Gandhi after recovery".—United Press.

MORE IRRIGATION TANKS FOR BARODA

Govt. Keen On Superior Crops

BARODA, March 15.

With a view to helping the agriculturists in the State, the Public Works Department of the Baroda Government is taking steps for making better and increased use of tank water from the irrigation tanks in the States and the ryots are being persuaded to grow superior crops and thus make better and fuller use of tank water.

There is a provision of Rs. 25,000 for constructing new "kanses" in Baroda and Navsari divisions and Rs 40,000 have been provided for restoring the old "kanses" in the current year.

New irrigation schemes are taken up in hand for investigation and execution in the districts of the States.—United Press.

POPULATION MENACE IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

resources of India, should be tapped, what industries are likely to flourish and so on. He must also give information that is likely to prove very useful. In short, nothing that would bring about the welfare of the Indian masses, should be omitted.

Conclusion

The two pertinent questions—the problem before us and how it may be solved—have been dealt with, by me in my previous articles. A brief retrospect here will not be out of place.

(1) The death-rate in India is the highest of all the civilized countries of the world. The death-rate will be reduced only when the birth-rate is reduced and not before

(2) Fecundity and longevity do not go together. It is invariably found that communities which have higher birth-rate, have a smaller proportion of old persons, as compared with communities which have a lower birth-rate.

(3) The general debility and weak health in India, owe their origin to malnutrition. "The amount of malnutrition in India is 20 times greater than in England." The results are that the sickness becomes severe and this conditions in a great economic loss

(4) Net income in India is almost steady: and every addition to population dwindles per capita income. Hence no rise in standard of living is possible unless industries are developed or there must be a substantial reduction in the number of months to be fed.

(5) Average expectation of life in India is very low. Economic loss thus caused is great indeed.

(6) Industry is supporting less number of people to-day, than it did in 1901. Consequently the unemployment though accurate figures are not available is on increase.

(7) There is too much of pressure on land with the result that four fifths of the agricultural population is in possession of holdings, which may be said to be uneconomic.

(8) Sarda Act does not go far enough because it does not apply to ill-assorted marriages, i.e., marriages where there is a great disparity in age, and also to marriages of persons suffering from insanity, tuberculosis and infectious diseases. Such marriages must be penalized.

In India these are the serious and urgent ponderables, the students of economics and politics, as well as all the politicians and racial reforms are called upon to consider.

In India there can be no happiness, no prosperity, no contentment, till these problems are solved efficiently. For the present one sees nothing but stagnation, and misery but for a pessimist there is no hope at all however distant, however belated. Yet may I not hope for a glamour of sense even at this late hour?

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

Warner On Christian Personality And Progress

That in the present world crisis only mutual understanding for the common good of all as well as for individual well-being was the only desirable solution," was the opinion expressed by Dr. A. N. Warner, while speaking on 'Christian Personality and Progress' on Tuesday the fourth day of the 72nd Anniversary celebrations of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj.

He said one should learn from the personal example of those who lived successfully before him. Principles of universal value, so learnt, were applicable for mankind's highest good everywhere. Jesus of Nazareth was one such personality though in Germany, another type of national thinking was afoot. As a sequel He was set aside there and the State was concentrating on forces of destruction.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

In India at the juncture Mahatma Gandhi's personality was being honoured. The influence of Gandhiji's personality led the Congress to declare confidence in him through Mr. Pant's resolution.

MORAL ISSUE.

In the issue of prohibition near at homes a moral issue was involved. In America where he was and toured extensively during the years of prohibition, he had seen how effectively it was carried out. But a bolstered up propaganda in newspapers backed up by liquor interests had led the populace to think differently with the result that what had been done had been reversed. It was with chagrin he noticed the writings of an American, in a local paper, on the question of prohibition. He hoped Bombay would set an example not only to India but to his own country, America.

He agreed with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who interpreted in his autobiography that Religion stood for an inner change and in its projection changed the outer world. The true aim of education was to develop personality.

INDIANS' HIGHEST RANK IN ARMY

NEW DELHI, March 15.

During question hour in the Central Assembly to-day the Defence Secretary stated that the highest rank that any Indian reached in the Indian Army was Major and in last ten years 13 people held that post and presently there were 11 Majors

The Finance Member informed the House that the possibility of collecting certain additional information regarding the size of families, means of livelihood to census statistics was receiving consideration. He further said that it was doubtful whether the results of attempts to obtain statistics of unemployment would justify the extra expense involved. No final decision had been taken.—United Press.

LANDLORD CONVICTED FOR POSSESSION OF ILLICIT LIQUOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March, 14

Mr. N. N. Rabal, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Thana Town convicted and sentenced today, Kamlakar Dinanath Mantri a Bombay landlord, to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or to suffer vigorous imprisonment for one month in default, for offence of possessing illicit liquor under Section 43 (1) A of the Bombay Abkari Act.

The accused, who admitted the guilt was arrested at Utalsar and was found to be in possession of six bottles of illicit liquor in his suit-case

Husband Acquitted Of Murder Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 14

"The Jury has returned a proper verdict. No doubt it is unfortunate that the murder has gone undetected in this case but it is clear to me this is due entirely to the fact that there are strong factions in the village and the investigating people were very much handicapped" with these words, Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, accepting the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" by the jury, acquitted today, Balkrishna Kundaji Thakur. resident of Khopte village from Uran Peta, who was committed to the Thana Sessions by the First Class Magistrate Panvel Mr. D. S Gokhale, for the offence of alleged murder.

The prosecution story was that on the 17th October last, the accused, who was not on good terms with his wife Rakmabai assaulted her and caused a serious fractured wound on her head, resulting in her death a few hours later.

The accused pleaded "Alibi' in self-defence. The Judge finding no sufficient evidence, acquitted the accused as stated above.

Messrs A V. Chitre, Public Prosecutor, Kolaba and R. M. Chitnis, pleader appeared for the Crown and defence respectively.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 10th March 1939.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and Subscribed — 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up —75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—, Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		81,57,31,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		5,71,000
Sundries		55,33,600
Rupees		93,35,85,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	38,17,73,000	
Other Authorised Investments	88,02,000	39,15,75,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	8,68,04,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	23,69,25,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,59,47,000	36,96,76,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		5,71,000
Dead Stock		1,90,88,000
Sundries		62,49,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	7,07,71,000	
Balances with other Banks	7,56,57,000	14,64,28,000
Rupees		93,35,85,000

SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 10th March, 1939.

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India		120,88,10,000
(b) In Burma		6,10,36,000
2. Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India		103,95,51,000
(b) In Burma		4,41,35,000
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—		
(a) In India		4,98,20,000
(b) In Burma		59,000
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India		41,000
(b) In Burma		16,64,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India		63,55,000
(b) In Burma		51,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India		30,90,000
(b) In Burma		32,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank		13,52,67,000
5. Advances—		
(a) In India		117,97,20,000
(b) In Burma		5,02,71,000
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India		6,87,76,000
(b) In Burma		30,33,000

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 16

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	96/1
4 per cent 1960/70	110/14
5 per cent 1945/55	114/9
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27/14
Bank of India	137/8
Central Bank	31
Imperial Bank F P	1525
Imperial Bank P P	570
Indian Overseas Bank	48/12
Reserve Bank	112/8
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	410/10
Ambica	250/10
Arun	215
Arvind	1155
Asok	195
Bharatkhand	2225
Bombay Dyeing	331/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	194
Calico	598/2
Central India	214/6
Century	215/10
Colaba	114/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	485
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	131/14
Hukumchand	163/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	212/8
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	230
Laxmi Cotton	480
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	98/2
Morarji	115
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	211/4
Raipur	675
Rajnagar	186/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3175
Simplex	70
Swadeshi	210/10
Vishnu	1115
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1412/8
Tata Hydro Ord	150
Tata Power Ord	1263/12
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/14
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram	125/15
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	167/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	316/14
Associated Cements	111/8
Belapur	173/2
Bombay Burma New	148/2
Bombay Burma Old	430
Bombay Steam	214/6
Bombay Telephone	80/8
Br B Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	6
Dalmia Cement	9/11
Indian Bleaching	105
Industrial Investment Tr	40/8
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	29
Mysore Sugar	30/8
Port Canning	67/4
Premier Construction	61/12
Rohtas Industries	24/8
Scindia Steam	18/1
Shivrajpur	37/4
Tata Oil	38
Tata Steel Ordy	244
Tata Steel Defd	1105
JUTES	
Birla Jute	17
Howrah	57/5
Hukumchand	7
Kamarhatty	515
Kanknarrah	388
Lawrence	375
Reliance	63/8

FAIRLY STEADY DEMAND FOR INDIAN SUGAR

Bombay, March 15.

JAVA SUGAR.

Since our last review, steadier to firm conditions continued to prevail in the local market and prices showed an upward tendency with an advance of about 3 annas in near and about 2 annas per cwt in distant positions. This was mainly due to further increase of 10 cents in the selling limit of the "Nivas" and Java exporters quoting to sell at about 2d. higher than the last week. As a result of sharp advance in prices of Indian Sugar in supplying centres, due to partial failure of the current Indian crop, there were continued enquiries both from the dealers and outside speculators for purchases of Java Sugar and as a result, considerable business was booked by the local Importers on the basis of Rs. 5-10-6 to Rs. 5-12-6 per cwt for April to October 1939 shipments. Local buyers showed keen interest in February to May shipments as stocks of Indian Sugars were very low in the Ports and Java Sugar on the present basis was comparatively much cheaper than Indian Sugars. "Nivas" is sold out for the second quota year and now quoting for the third quota year viz. from September 1939 shipments. Besides Java, it was reported that one of the local Importers sold 1000 tons B. Refined sugar for March shipment on the basis of Rs. 5-12-9 C.I.F. Bombay but is now quoting 3d higher. Locally there was a fair turnover between dealers and outsiders and some important sales were made by dealers for Out Ports both of Java and B Refined Sugars. At the close, market was quiet due to pressure of sales for March shipment

INDIAN SUGAR.

Local market for Indian sugars was fairly steady for ready sugars due to small stocks. There was no interest for forward delivery as prices were considerably above local prices and Java sugar was available at much lower rates. In local market, with the large arrivals of Java sugar from next week, business for Indian sugar it seems will gradually disappear at least in the Ports up to the arrival of the next Indian crop as there is definite shortage for the current season and prices are likely to rule higher. Arrivals during the week were estimated at 1200 tons and stocks at 1800 tons as against 1300 and 4500 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal, there was an all-round decline of 3 points which London Terminal showed all-round advance of 3/4d. Java market was reported firm with further advance of 10 cents in "Nivas" limit. It was further reported that "Nivas" is sold out for the Exports of white up to August viz up to the present quota year and was open to sell only from September onwards. It was reported that during the week considerable sales were made by the Exporters for India.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was a good deal of interest shown both by the Calcutta and Karachi merchants for Imported sugars and some important business was done by them both for Java and B. Refined sugars as prices of Indian Sugars were very high and there was no chance of getting it for this season at anything near the prices of Java Sugars. As regards Indian Sugars, there was a sharp rise in prices in Calcutta and sellers were firm. Karachi market was also reported firm.

GENERAL

Local market for ready sugar (Java) is likely to decline somewhat further as heavy shipments are due to arrive during next few days. Much however will depend on the demand from consuming centres where stocks of Indian sugars are decidedly much lower. As regards future course of the market, it is likely to fluctuate within narrow limits until the major portion from the March arrivals passes into consumption and there is no important change in foreign markets.

High repute for Low current consumption

The desire for wise economy has prompted the choice of I.E.W. Ceiling fans for installation in leading business houses of Bombay and outside. These high efficiency fans consume 60 PER CENT. LESS electric energy than any fans ever made.

DEMONSTRATION AT OUR SHOWROOMS

IEW

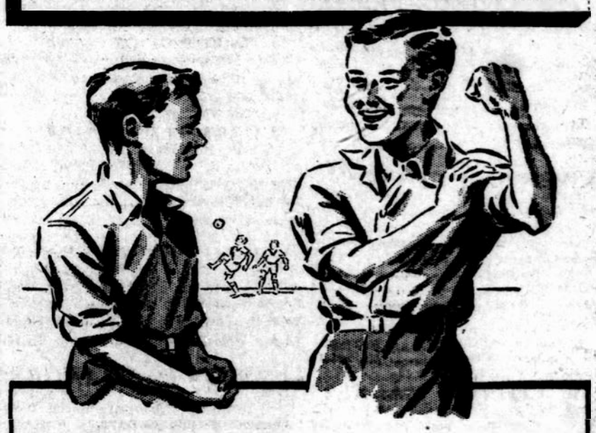
THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

PREMIER & PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRIC FANS IN INDIA.

6, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, - - BOMBAY.

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore.

IS YOUR CHILD STURDY OR OUTGROWING HIS STRENGTH?



General Weakness and Weakness during Pregnancy, Nervous Irritability, Infectious Diseases, Weak Bones & Teeth, Skin Troubles, Anaemia, Feminine Complaints

—Kalzana removes all these troubles in an amazingly short time.

Many children grow fast without growing in strength. They are weak, listless and irritable; they learn with difficulty at school and are bad playmates. The cause in most cases is simply a lack of vital minerals in the body.

Give your children Kalzana, the mineral food for better health. Kalzana is just the food children need during growth, as it strengthens the bones and teeth, overcomes irritability, and gives new health and strength. Kalzana will make your children sturdy again. You will be surprised how soon they enjoy playing with their friends again and how much more readily they learn at school.

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

At all Chemists and Bazars

COTY

AIR SPUN

FACE POWDER

GOSSAMER LIGHT - IN MANY LOVELY SHADES

STAYS ON LONGER THAN ANY OTHER POWDERS

Sole Agents for COTY (ENGLAND LTD., in India—M. G. Shahani & Co.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

Possibility Of Export Subsidy In N. Y. Cotton

RESTRICTED TRADING IN HOME MARKETS

Nervous Selling In Swiss Francs

BOMBAY, March 16.

NEW YORK COTTON

After early decline on increased near month liquidation, due to Mr. Wallace's intimation of possibility of export subsidy, prices slightly advanced on trade support.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

International political situation remains yet uncertain and so the business was restricted. Prices display downward trend without real selling pressure in evidence.

Securities ruled steadier. Foreign bonds were weak.

EXCHANGES

Dollars were in demand but business was moderate.

Swiss Francs encountered nervous selling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 16.

Previous closing	8.13
To-day's opening	8.05
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	8.02
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool March 16.

Previous closing	4.81
To-day's opening	4.76
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	4.71
Difference	—.10

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 152-8
July August	Rs. 154-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 16.

The New York cotton market early declined on increased near month liquidation owing to Wallace's intimation of possibility of export subsidy shortly.

The session opened with July at 8.05 i.e. eight points lower than the previous closing. Prices later advanced on trade buying and July touched 8.07.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 16.

Locally, Broach April/May opened tonight at Rs. 154-2 and thereafter dropped to Rs. 153-12. Foreign cotton advices were weaker. Broach was finally quoted at Rs. 153-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 16.

March	(8.75/8.74) 8.67/8.66
May	(8.35/8.35) 8.27/8.25
July	(8.14/8.14) 8.06/8.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 16.

American March	(5.06) 5.01
American May	(5.01) 4.96
Egyptian March	(6.50) 6.50
Egyptian May	(6.50) 6.50

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 16.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March April (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/8 paid and value
Dunlop March (£28 3/4) £28 3/4
Lightning March (£26) £26

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 paid and value) 8 1/16 paid and buyers
Forward April June (8 5/16 paid and value) 8 1/8 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 9/16 sellers) 12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 5/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£216 1/4 buyers £216 1/2 sellers. Steady) £215 buyers £215 1/4 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£14 15/16 buyers £15 sellers. Very steady) £14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Easier
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/4 to £49 1/8) £47 3/4 to £48 3/4
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, March 16.

Liverpool wheat March delivery was finally quoted at 51 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 16.

Chicago wheat market opened quiet with May quoting at 67 5/8. The market displayed very quiet session under influence of liquidation induced by poor foreign cables with May touching 67 1/8.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 16.

Previous closing	4.68 5/8
To-day's opening	4.68 9/16

At the time of New York cotton closing 4.68 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 16.

Previous closing	4.68.85
To-day's opening	4.68.56
To-day's closing	4.68.40

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 16.

Previous closing	176.79
To-day's opening	176.78
To-day's closing	176.78

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 16.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.68.56 and eased to 4.68.40 where it remained stationary.

Franc opened 176.78 and moved within a very small range with little doing

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay (13.232) 13.226
New York on Bombay (35.13) 35.10
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.07) 89.07
London on Shanghai (0-8 5/16 nominal) 0-8 5/16 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6
Silver (20 5/8d) 20 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 16.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Market quiet and featureless."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 16.

Spot (20 5/8d) 20 5/8d nil
Forward (20 1/16d) 20 1/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, March 15.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, March 16.

Silver ready	52 14 0
Silver Chaitar	52 10 0
Silver Vaishakh	52 7 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 0 0
Gold Chaitar	37 0 6
Gold Vaishakh	37 1 0
Sovereign	23 10 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 16.

Liverpool wheat opened with March 51 3/4. May 53 and July 52 3/4. The market was featureless owing to disappointing cables. Subsequently the market became inactive despite the steady undertone due to continued Far Eastern query.

WOOL SALES

There was good selection with active demand.

Greasy.

Inferior (0-7 1/2) 0-7 1/4
Superior (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/2

Scoured.

Inferior (1-0 1/2) 0-10 3/4
Superior (1-6) 1-6 1/2

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, March 16.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96-2-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 16.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, March 7 £86 3/4
Wednesday, March 8, £86 3/4
Thursday, March 9, £87
Friday, March 10, £86 3/4
Monday, March 13, £86 3/4
Tuesday March 14, £86 1/2
Wednesday March 15, £86 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 16. 5-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£96) £95 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86) £85 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109 1/4) £109
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105) £104 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£99 3/4) £99 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/75 (£104 1/4) £104

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consuls (£70 3/8) £69 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 1/4) £86 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/8) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 1/4) £108 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 1/2) £97 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/8) £106 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 16.

London Stock Exchange was slack owing to uncertainties surrounding European political situation.

Giltedgeds exhibited somewhat better tendency, three and half per cent was quoted at £85 1/2 i.e. fifteen shillings lower than the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (18-4 1/2) 17-1 1/2
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (63) 60-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8 Ex Div.) dol 4 3/8
Elec. Music Industry (13-3) 12-6
Princhin Johnson (24-6) 24-6
Imperial Chemical (32) 31
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 62-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£26) £25
Dunlop Rubber (28) 27-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (37) 35-7 1/2
Ford Motors (19-3) 18-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£46 1/2) £44
British American Tobacco Ordinary (102-6) 98-9
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/2) £6 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-6) 133-9
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (22-10 1/2) 22-7 1/2
Distillers (93-6) 92-3
British Dyers (4-10 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (4-3) 4
J and P Coates Ordinary (38) 36-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-0) 27-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-10 1/2) 3-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-7 1/2) 20-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 55 7/8) dol 53 5/8
Indian Irons (44-4 1/2) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (35) 35
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (30) 29-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (33-1 1/2) 32-6
Burma Corporation (9-3) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£13 3/8) £12 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (55) 53-9
Rand Mines (£8 3/4) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £15 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (73-1 1/2) 71-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (90-0) 86-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (95-0) 91-10 1/2
Burma Oil (83-9) 81-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-9) 7-10 1/2
Shell Transport (86-10 1/2) 84-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36) £35 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£29 1/2) £27 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£14 1/8) £13 1/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 5/8
London Southern Def (£16 3/8) £15 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£122) £122
London Transport 'C' (£77 1/4) £76 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 16.

General Motors (dol 50 1/4) dol 48 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/4) dol 28
U S Common New Stock (dol 62 5/8) dol 59 3/4
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) unquoted

BETTER TREND DURING LATE SESSION

U. S. To Compete World's Cotton Markets

LONDON, March 16.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

On the Stock Exchange uncertainty concerning the European situation again restricted trading, but selling pressure was absent. A slightly better trend was discernible in the late session though foreign bonds continued weak, Czech 8 per cent bonds closing 39 compared with 48 yesterday.

In commodities cotton weakened especially near positions in response to statement that United States was soon entering the world's cotton markets on a competitive basis and reflecting the unsettled European situation.

On Foreign Exchange markets there was moderate business, fair demand for dollars with control supporting sterling at top. Some nervous continental selling of Swiss Francs evidenced, but French Francs after the initial weakness recovered.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculatives Decline

CALCUTTA, March 16.

Jutes ruled quiet and only moderate business was put through. Coals were easier with limited business. Teas dull.

Miscellaneous: Following weaker American market Indian Iron and Steel displayed further weakness today and values were declined in them considerably. Other speculative issues also eased off in sympathy with leaders.

Government Securities showed weakness in this section due to heavy selling pressure.

To-day's closing quotation are:—

Three per cent new loan 1963/65 97/9, three and half per cent Government paper 96/3, three per cent U. P. loan 1961/66 97/11.

Banks:—Imperial 370, Reserve 113.

Railways:—Barasat Basirhat 45, Bukhtiarpur Bihar 45, Hoshiarpur Doab 98/8

Coals:—Bhulanbarapee 6, Burrakur 13, Equitable 32/12, Dhemo Main 12/4, Ghusick and Muslia 2/4, Hurriladih 12/6, Mundulpore 7/4, Pench Valley 30/8, Seebpoor 20/14, Prem. 6 div. South Karanpura 4/8, Union 27.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 338, Bally 200, Barnagore 160, Clive 26/14, Dalhousie 160, Ft William 236, Ganges 257/8, Howrah 56/6, India 311 small lot Kamarhatty 508, National 22/10, New Central 303 small lots, Northbrook pref 129 small lots, Orient 185 small lot, Presidency 3/8, Reliance 63/8, Standard 275.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/15, Indian copper 2/1 Rhodesia copper Tavoy tin 1/4, Dalmia cement pref 91, ex div. Bengal telephone ord 17/4, Ditto pref 13/15, Britannia building and iron 7/8, Burn and Co six per cent pref 127, Hukumchand steel ord 7/12, Indian iron and steel 29, Saran Engineering 5 steel corporation ord 10/15, Ditto pref 95, Bararee Coke 17/8, British Ceylon corporation ord 5/14 ex div. Indian cables 9/4, Indian wood products 22/12 ex div. Indian paper pulp 102/8. Humayn property defd 1/1, Ditto pref 9/2 small lot, Midnapore Zemindary 74, Sugar Raza 11/8, Samastipore 4/7,

Teas:—East India 6/12, Eastern Cachar 8 ct.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1915/45, Calcutta Municipal 107/40, four per cent 1913/43, Calcutta Port Trust 106/6, four and quarter per cent 1939/49/54, Agarpara Jute 100/8.—A P.

INDIAN MINING PROGRESS

Better Provision And Employments For Students

(From A Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

All but three passed students of the Indian School of Mines were placed in employment, and better employment was obtained for several former students already in service, according to the Annual Report of the School for the year 1937-38, just received by the Government of India.

Of the 15 students who appeared in the examination for the Diploma of Associateship of the School, 13 came out successful, while out of 16 who took the examination for the Certificate, 14 passed. In the examination for the Mine Surveyors' Certificate of Competency, held in November 1937, three former students of the School were successful. At the examination for the Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificate, 6 of the successful candidates were former students of the School. The total number of passed students who have been successful in these examinations up to the end of the year was 111.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Sixty students were placed, during the long vocation, in various coal and metal mines for practical experience, and in the field for practical geological field work. The continued depression in the coal industry has inevitably resulted, in the past few years, in companies curtailing their building activities, and subsidences in various districts as well as other causes connected with the state of the industry, have added to the difficulty experienced in obtaining accommodation for students, and in many instances, because of this difficulty, facilities offered by different mining concerns for practical training to students could not be fully utilised.

SENTENCED FOR GAMBLING

Judgment has been passed in the case of fifteen persons who stood charged before Mr Barot, Presidency Magistrate of Mazagaon Court, on different charges of conducting a gaming house in room No. 18 on the first floor of Haji Habib Building at Grant Road in the name of a bogus Social Club known as Coronation Club.

In the course of the evidence Sub-Inspector Umarknan said that in pursuance of information he had received that the Coronation Club was conducted as a gambling den, on a large scale entrusted one Chimanlal Lalchand Shah, a member of the Club, with marked coins on 21-5-37 and requested him to play in the above Club. The punter went to the Club and played the amount within half-an-hour. He informed the Police Officer who was waiting outside that he had played the amount and that gambling was going on in the Club.

Thereupon, the officer raided the place and arrested about fifteen persons and sent for the panchas. All the accused were searched and the room was taken charge of in their presence. Marked coins, pack of cards and moneys kept in the card case were 'inter-alia' taken charge of by the officer.

The charges, were contested by most of the accused. Five of the accused namely Homi Phirozesha Limbuwalla, resident of Noormahal, Jal Mancherji, resident of Mistry Building Dolly Sorabji resident of Santok House, Temulji Jemshedji Dalal, resident of Rustum Building, and Sorabji Dadabhai Mistry, resident of Cooper Building, denied the charges brought against them and said that they were the persons to start the Club, and the management of the Club was vested in the members of a Managing Committee of which accused Jal Mancherji and Temulji Jamshedji Dalal were the members while accused Dolly Sorabji was the President and accused Sorabji Dadabhai Mistry its Hon. Secretary. They declared that the Club in fact was a genuine members' Social Club.

All the accused pleaded that the Club was not a gaming house and was started as a members' Social Club

The Magistrate could not believe the statements of all the accused. He, however, discharged one Moosa Umar, who was said to have been out of the city when the raid took place. All the other fourteen accused were sentenced as below:—

1. Homi Phirozesha Limbuwalla, resident of Noormahal, opposite Prabhat Mill, Chikalwadi, Tardeo, was fined Rs 100 or, in default, to undergo seven weeks rigorous imprisonment.

2. Cowasji Bejanji, resident of Wadia Chawl, Cambda Galli, 3rd floor, room No. 15, Lalbaug, was fined Rs. 20 or, in default, to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment

3. Sorabji Beramji residing in Hararwalla Building, room No. 21, 1st floor, opposite Grant Road Railway Station, was fined Rs. 20 or, in default, to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

4. Dorabsha Bomanji, residing in Latif Building, third floor, room No. 26, Khetwadi, 7th Lane, was fined Rs. 20 or, in default, to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

5. Narayan Raghunath, residing near Mangaldas Market, 1st Galli, was fined Rs. 30 or, in default, to suffer a week's rigorous imprisonment.

6. Tapoo Keshavji was fined Rs. 20 or, in default, to undergo a week's rigorous imprisonment.

7. Rustamji Kuverji was fined Rs. 20 or, in default, to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

8. Jal Mancherji, residing in Mistry Building, room No. 4, corner of Grant Road, was fined Rs. 150 or in default to undergo seven weeks rigorous imprisonment.

9. Doshabhai Framji, residing in Bheramji Jijibhoy Building, fourth floor—Tardeo, was fined Rs. 25 or, in default, to undergo a week's rigorous imprisonment.

10. Moosa Umar was discharged.

11. Mohan Sakha was fined Rs. 15 or, in default, to undergo a week's rigorous imprisonment.

12. Doly Sorabji, resident of Santok House, Suntok Lane, Dhobi Talao, was fined Rs 150 or, in default, to suffer seven weeks' rigorous imprisonment

13. Kalyanji Ramaji was fined Rs. 20 or, in default, to undergo a week's rigorous imprisonment.

14. Temulji Jamshedji Dalal, residing in Rustum Building, Victoria Road, Byculla, was fined Rs. 100 or, in default, to undergo seven weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

15. Sorabji Dadabhai Mistry, residing in Cooper Building, Globe Dairy Compound, first floor, corner of Grant Road, was fined Rs. 150 or, in default, to undergo seven weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused 6, 11 and 13 pleaded guilty.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 16.

Graham's Trading s.s. Aase Maersk of 3636 reg tons Capt H Christensen arrived from Bahrein with cargo of fuel and diesel oil

Burman Shell Oil S and D Oil Tanker Bulyses of 4842 reg tons Capt I H P Grintns arrived from Abadan with cargo of diesel and fuel oil

Volkart Bros s.s. Hopecrest of 3106 reg tons Capt H G Moore arrived from Sourabaya via Java Ports Colombo Cochin and Calicut with sugar and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Strathmore of 13993 reg tons Capt F E French arrived from London via Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Nalgora of 4169 reg tons Capt J Endersby arrived from Middlesbrough via Antwerp London Port Said Suez and Aden with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

Grahams Trading s.s. Aase Maersk of 3636 reg tons Capt H Christensen sailed for Suez with same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 16-3-39

S S Varela (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi

S S Takliwa (MM) for African Ports via Porebunder and Marmagoa

S S Arabia (LT) for Colombo Singapore Hongkong Shanghai Batavia Saigon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 16.

1 Dumfries 3061 N F 20-3 Graham T.
2 City of Simla 6257 Karachi 22-3 K Nixon
3 Hopecrest 3106 N F 18-3 Volkart Bros
5 Neidenfels 4844 Karachi 19-3 L Edwards
6 Castalia 4171 Kathiawar Coast 17-3 Anchor Line
8 Dalgoma 3571 London 17-3 M M
10 Eclipse 5860 Abadan 19-3 Standard V Oil
15 C/O Barcelona 3524 Liverpool 21-3 K. Nixon
17 Strategest 3800 Port Said 16-3 Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Versova 1955 Basra 16-3 M M
12 Haideri 912 Karachi 16-3 S Hassum
16 Revati 250 Malabar Coast 17-3 Malabar Steamship.

PRINCE'S DOCK

G Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship.
C/R Ramani 3291 Jeddah 19-3 T Morrison
P/R Netravati 699 N F N F B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 15-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macquarrie 19-3-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Meedkerk 21-3-39 L. Edwards
Almkerk 20-4-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Thalata 22-3-39 L Edwards
Tijuca 18-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Bengkalis 17-3-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Ragville 11-4-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Arabia 15-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Melbourne Maru 3-4-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagato Maru 14-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 27-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bandra 23-3-39 M M
Varela 18-3-39 M.M.

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FROM BASSEIN

Indora 20-3-39 M M

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 1-4-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nagina 19-3-39 M M
Aronda 20-3-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Ibinda 17-3-39 M M
Gimbhira 21-3-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 16-3-39 M M
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 1-4-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 18-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 18-3-39 P and O S N
Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 20-3-39 K Nixon
City of Barcelona 21-3-39 K. Nixon
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 8-4-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 24-3-39 O S Kaisha
Bangalore 23-3-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Genyo Maru 13-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Nagpore 13-4-39 P and O S N
Arabia 16-3-39 L Triestino

FOR ABADAN

Eclipse 19-3-39 Standard V Oil

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 22-3-39 M M
Varela 23-3-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 29-3-39 M M
Karanjia 12-4-39 M M

FOR MAURITIUS

Ramani 19-3-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

City of Simla 22-3-39 K Nixon
Nissan Maru 14-3-39 O S Kaisha
Jalarashmi 15-3-39 Scindia S N
Neidentels 19-3-39 L Edwards
Castalia 17-3-39 Anchor Line
Vita 18-3-39 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Dalgoma 14-3-39
S S City of Simla 14-3-39
S S Haideri 15-3-39
S S Noorjhan (boats) 15-3-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 16.

S S Strathmore for London: 62 bags gr nut seeds H Ratlal; 28 bags gum U Mavji; 308 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 452 bags gr nut kernels G Gokalchand; 14 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 60 bags fish maws M Ladha

For Montreal: 200 bags gr nut kernels The East Asiatic

For Toronto: 8 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie.

For Port Said: 105 bales cotton grey yarn K P Bhatia

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 30 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading; 50 bales hemp G Harmukhrai; 48 bales hemp H Gopiram; 55 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 3460 bags myrabollams J Moolchand

For Marseilles: 50 bales raw cotton C Jairam

For Manchester: 10 bales cotton fly Champaklal; 50 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam; 25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Glasgow: 700 bags gr nut oil cakes Vishram Khimji.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool: 25 bales wool raw H Harji; 13 bales raw wools Parsi Brothers; 50 bales raw wool C Lister; 640 bags myrabollams R S Tata; 2641 bags gr nut oil cake The East Asiatic; 145 abgs kang grain F Gokalchand

For Istanbul: 197 bales grey cotton yarn S J David

For Izmir: 30 bales grey cotton yarn Sassoon J David

For Manchester: 125 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 125 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

IMPORTS

S S Stratheden Agent M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 352 cases dried milk powder; 143 cks tallow; 110 bags peas; 72 cases dripping; 129 cases cnd fruits.

From Sydney: 200 cases skim milk powder; 209 cks tallow; 74 bxs butter

From Fremantle: 394 cases apples.

From Colombo: 200 bdls fibre.

S S Strathnaver Agent M Mackenzie from London: 51 cases films; 44 cases cigarettes; 75 cases gin. 308 cases whisky

From Amsterdam: 100 bags caraway seeds

From Bordeaux: 88 cases Brandy

From Marseilles: 60 cases vermouth; 240 dms chemicals; 50 csks hydrosulfite R F Lumps

From Hodeidah: 100 bdls joovari; 248 bdls chora

S S Pres Polk V. 45 Agent F F Campell from Singapore: 1108 bags betelnuts; 986 bags sago flour 1055 bdls rattans; 50 cases aranges.

From Colombo: 200 bags cocoanuts; 250 bags arecaunuts; 75 bxs apples

From Penang: 513 bags betelnuts; 269 bags pearl tapioca

From San Francisco: 142 cases cnd fruits; 40 cases cnd sardines; 181 cases dried fruits; 550 bxs apples; 90 cases pickles in glass

From Kobe: 53 cases glass bangles; 42 cases cell bangles; 125 cts plain galvd iron sheets

From Manila: 65 cases hardened cocoanut oil; 95 rolls manila rope.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, famous throughout the world for never failing to 'get their man', are the heroes of 'The O'Brien Murder Case', a play soon to be heard by oversea listeners. One of a series of programmes recently presented by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 'The O'Brien Murder Case' is based on actual achievements of the 'Mounties', compiled from the official records by permission of the Commissioner, Major-General Sir James MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Listeners will hear how, after eighteen months of work in the face of great difficulties, a murderer is tried and found guilty of his crime.

Formed in 1873 at the suggestion of the great Canadian statesman, Sir John A. MacDonald, the North-West Mounted Police—as the Force was then known—came into existence chiefly to protect workers on the new Canadian Pacific Railway from the attacks of Red Indians. In response to the Government's appeal for 150 volunteers, all of whom had to be good horsemen, men of every kind and trade hurried to Toronto from all over the Dominion. Finally, the first Force was assembled at a small place called Stone Fort, near Lake Winnipeg.

To-day the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is at Ottawa, and it has 112 detachments in various parts of Canada, notably in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and the Klondike.

Transmission 2, February 27, 11-45 a.m. G. M. T.

Transmission 3, February 24, 4-30 p.m. G. M. T.

International Cotton Conference To Be Called

SHORT COVERING AFTER WALL-STREET SELLING IN NEW YORK: PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNS JONES BILL

BOMBAY, March 16.

A private cable received here states:—

"Wallace says International Conference will be called". Another cable from Washington States:—

"Mr. Wallace told the Cotton Standards Conference that United States will soon enter world markets of cotton on competitive basis but declined to say whether the plans now under consideration would involve direct export subsidy. He added that a specific plan is up to Congress. President Roosevelt signed Jones Bill permitting re-allocation of unused cotton acreage allotments."

It appears that European political developments failed to have any effect on the New York cotton Market where price movement was narrow. Cotton prices early declined on increased near month liquidation owing to Mr. Wallace's intimation of possibility of export subsidy shortly

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened quiet in sympathy with Wall-Street selling on easiness of stocks but offers were readily absorbed by trade. Liverpool causing partial recovery. Finally there was short covering and the session closed steady.

At the opening July was 2 points up at 8.14 and a further rise of 2 points was registered with July 8.16 which was the highest level. Later on there was some selling pressure and prices declined 8 points from the highest level and July was quoted 8.08 which was lowest level. Later on the market improved under short covering and finally closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices declined one point at 9.01 c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was also quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.71 c. per lb

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 4 points with July 4.78 There was hedging of outsiders which met trade calling of nears. Locals supported old crop against distants, reflecting lightness of spot situation Trade calling met hedging European developments were again ignored. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 4 points middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced one point at 5.41 c. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON MARKET

Egyptian Cotton Market was quietly steady and Giza futures closed unchanged. Uppers futures declined 1 to 3 points. The Alexandria Market was closed.

MODE OF PAYMENT.

Messrs E. J Schwabach & Co. States:—

"Those familiar with international trade will concur that price alone will not accomplish the desired goal. Ample evidence points to the necessity of adopting some other measures in order to enable exporters to function with greater efficiency. Granted that the making of clean loans is taboo in Washington, no such prohibition applies to secured loans. An analysis of the import and export figures for 1938 clearly shows that there is ample room to "liquify" more goods of use and value, to convert them into United States currency, or into other goods which we should require for the nation's industries. Instead of receiving one billion in gold in payment of the favourable 1938 trade balance, goods of use and value would have been more useful. The processing of the goods would have given employment to hundreds of thousand workers, creating new purchasing power. The storing of the gold required little labour. A sound alternative is therefore the proposal to "liquify" merchandise, or, in other words, to extend reimbursement credits against goods of use and value even if these cannot be immediately consumed. This should be preferable to lending money or extending reimbursement credits on a clean basis. Such a procedure would give incentive actions to buyers abroad and sellers at home. A prominent cotton merchant makes this point clear in a recent letter: "……Merchants would take care of the surplus no matter how large if the future Board offered proper protection."

SUBSIDY PROBLEM

Instead of "proper protection" the trade continues to face a descending scale of prices. The trade rightly interprets the proposed 5 cents per pound subsidy in the Smith Bill as bearish. The larger the subsidy, the lower will the market go. This economic truism is self-evident The reason the distant months did not decline still further is the realization of the possibility that said subsidy might be reduced by the Senate from 5 cents per pound to 3 cents per pound. Such a reduction would reduce the required appropriation by Congress and render the plan more practicable.

It is also expected that the repossessing price will be altered by the Senate from 3 cents per pound as provided in the Smith Bill to 5 cents per pound. The lower the repossessing price, the larger the loss to the Government and the larger budgetary appropriation would have to be; too low a repossessing price would also exert a bearish influence upon the minds of the trade regarding new crop prices."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-9 a.m.)	8.16+04
New York July lowest (11-15 a.m.)	8.08—04
Liverpool July highest	4.83+01
Liverpool July lowest	4.78—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Commission house liquidation and foreign selling absorbed by trade on scale down.

Messrs. Bishwambhariai Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Cotton: Market uncertain pending Washington developments prefer purchases near months on easy market.

Wheat: Negotiations German purchases reducing pressure.

Rubber: Believe gradually higher.

Metals: Buy on setbacks

New York: Early selling Wallace proposal export subsidies decline securities well taken late trading dull.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 15

March	8.74
May	8.33—01
July	8.13+01
October	7.76+01
December	7.69
January	7.67—02
Middling Spot	9.08—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 15

March	8.86+01
May	8.42—02
July	8.22—02
Middling Spot	8.77—03

NEW YORK
New York, March 15

11-00 A.M. RANGES	
March	8.72/8.72
May	8.32/8.32
July	8.10/8.10
NOON CALL	
March	8.69
May	8.30
July	8.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 15

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	4,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 15

March	5.04—02
April	5.02—01
May	5.00—01
June	4.90—01
July	4.81—01
August	4.75—01
September	4.68—02
October	4.61—03
November	4.55—04
December	4.55—04
January	4.55—04
February	4.56—04
March	4.57—04
Middling Spot	5.41+01
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.68
July	4.79

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 16

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68.65
Paris	176.79
Berlin	11.68 1/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70 5/16
Amsterdam	8.82 7/8
Brussels	27.85 3/4
Milan	89.10
Berne	20.60 3/4

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 15

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb	
Sellers	8 3/16

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, March 15

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	
Sellers	5 1/8

LONDON SPELTER
London, March 15

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b	11 1/2 to 12 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 15

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe	
Mar sellers	21
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Afloat sellers	22

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 16

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 154 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 154/12 on scattered covering and some buying. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 154/4. The market was quiet with a limited turnover and there was less disposition to operate pending European political developments.

Liverpool was due to open one point down but it opened 5 points lower and was reported 6 points down. In the local market there was increased selling and Broach A/M. delivery declined to Rs. 153/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach A/M	Rs. 153 4 0
Broach J/A	154 14 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra March	141 10 0
Oomra May	142 2 0
Oomra July	142 6 0
F G M G—	
Bengal March	116 14 0
Bengal May	116 14 0
Bengal July	117 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 16.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 126	123	120	117	
Punjab	... 126	123	120	117	
Rajputana	... 128	125	122	119	
Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142	...
C. P No. 1	166	163	160	157	...
C. P. No. 2	157	154	151	148	...
Broach No. 2	... 160	158	156	154	
Surat	... 206	204	202	200	
Rajpipla	... 202	200	198	196	
Navsari	... 214	212	210	208	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 16.

Bengal Superfine	124/25
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	118/19
C P. 1	158/61
C. P. 2	151/52
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	141/45
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	141/45
Malkapur	138/40
Khandesh	123/38
Jalna/Sailu	137/39
Burwah/Sanavad	141/42
Khandwa	141/42
Mathia F.G.	113/18
Broach	156/57
Punjab 4 F.	177/81
Punjab 289F.	209/12
Sindh N.T.	189/94
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	198/99
Surat	202/04
Navsari	209/10
Western Farm	169/74

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 16.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	333	34,809	43,885
Central India	652	192,140	34,319
Barsi and Nagar	341	57,083	113,696
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,183	34,908
Berar	3,107	134,893	249,790
Central Provinces	135	30,310	55,383
Total Oomras	4,568	453,468	532,181
Cholera	2,161	127,597	42,373
N.-W. Provinces		2,155	2,385
Rajputana	201	48,503	10,264
Sind-Punjab	1,608	272,646	426,849
Broach	9,787	91,375	32,658
Coompta and Dharwar	235	15,445	10,190
Westerns-Northerns	471	21,009	7,702
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,544	1,394
American		2,578	149,074
Egyptian, African and Sudan		187,057	246,721
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	19,057	1,324,418	1,462,973
Arrived by road to 9th Mar. 39		265,538	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 9th Mar.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,472	162,100	148,187
Japan and China	600	580,893	335,811
Coast Ports	50	19,513	38,849
Up-country by Rail		155,364	227,651
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,944	14,541
Total	3,122	936,814	765,039

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 15-3-39	3466000	7164000
Receipts Yesterday 15-3-39	4000	5000
Exports to date 15-3-39	2778000	4700000
Stock at Ports 10-3-39	2466000	3113000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-3-39	3048000	2477000
Stock at Liverpool 10-3-39	980000	1203000
Visible Supply 10-3-39	6592000	7398000
Quantity in sight 10-3-39	8084000	12188000
Quantity out of sight 10-3-39	7127000	7671000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 15

GIZA NO. 1—	
Spot	7.14+3
March	6.50—0
May	6.50—0
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	6.99—3
May	7.01—4
July	7.10—2
October	7.10...2
November	7.10—2
January	7.11—2
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.10+1
March	5.97—1
May	6.00+1
July	6.04—1
October	5.86—3
November	5.88—3
January	5.91—3

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 16

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2 1/2d. to £7-8-5 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 6 points down at 176.79. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 5/8. London silver prices were unchanged at 20 5/8d for Spot and forward quotation was 20 1/16d. Speculators bought and sold and business was small New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 54-3-6 and forward was Rs. 52-13-9 Sovereigns were quoted at Rs 23-10-9. The market was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	37 0 0
Chaitra delivery	37 0 3
Chaitra Tejimandi	0 2 3
Vaishakh delivery	37 0 6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0 4 0

SILVER

Ready	53 0 6
Chaitra delivery	52 13 6
Chaitra Tejimandi	0 8 0
Vaishakh delivery	52 10 6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0 13 0

LONDON SILVER
London, March 15

Spot	20 5/8
Forward	20 1/16

LONDON GOLD
London, March 16

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-5 1/2

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, March 16.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£43-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£49-4-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-6-0
Tone:—Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 15.

April	£10-6-3.
May	£10-7-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 16.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	27 6 0
Highest	27 6 0
Lowest	27 3 0
Closing	27 3 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 13 0
Highest	27 13 9
Lowest	27 8 6
Closing	27 10 9
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	23 0 6
Highest	23 2 0
Lowest	22 14 0
Closing	22 14 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 15.

March	51 3/4d.
May	53d.
March New	49 3/4d.
May New	51d.
July New	52 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 15.

May	dol 0.67 5/8.
July	dol 0.67 7/8.
September	dol 0.68 5/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	15 14 0
Shipment March	5 12 6
Shipment April-June	5 14 0
Shipment July-Sept.	5 13 0
Kesar	16 1 0
Saraya	15 14 0
Java Spot	F 6.45.

New York Sugar

New York, March 15.

July	1.90.
September	1.93.
November	1.97.
January	1.91.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 15

Broach A/M opening 154 3/8 highest 155 lowest 153 7/8 closing 154 3/4

Broach J/A opening 156 highest 156 5/8 lowest 155 5/8 closing 156 3/8

Oomra March opening 142 3/4 highest 143 1/4 lowest 142 3/4 closing 143 1/4

Oomra May opening 142 3/4 highest 143 3/8 lowest 142 3/4 closing 143 3/8

Oomra July opening 143 1/4 highest 143 3/4 lowest 143 1/4 closing 143 3/4

Bengal March opening 117 1/4 highest 117 7/8 lowest 117 1/4 closing 117 7/8

Bengal May opening 117 3/8 highest 118 lowest 117 3/8 closing 117 3/4

Bengal July opening 118 highest 118 1/2 lowest 118 closing 118 1/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br April May New York May Rs. 44 Liverpool May Rs. 62 3/4

Br July August New York July Rs. 37 1/2 Liverpool July Rs. 52 1/2

New York Liverpool May 145 July 128 October 128 December 121 January 123

Bombay Yarn Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 16.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—	
April	96 0 0
June	96 0 0
August	97 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—	
April	106 0 0
June	107 0 0
August	108 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—	
April	141 0 0
June	142 0 0
August	143 0 0
Yarn No. 40s.—	
April	216 0 0
June	216 0 0
August	217 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 16

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/4
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	99
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/11
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	114/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129
Tone: Quiet.	

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 16

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 7/8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T	1/6
Bank's buying D D	1/6
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/16 to 30th June.
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	286 7/8
Bank's buying T T	283 5/8
Bank's buying D D	282 7/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,309
Bank's buying T T	1,325
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 3/8
Bank's buying T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days	76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	65 3/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	65 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	47
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 5/8
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	86 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.68.62 15th instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 16th instant
Hongkong London	1/2 29/32 16th instant
Shanghai London	0/8 17/64 16th instant
Java London	8.80 1/2 16th instant
London Paris	176.79 15th instant
London Belgium	27.85 3/4 15th instant
London Switzerland	20.60 3/4 15th instant
London Berlin	11.68 1/4 15th instant
London Stockholm	19.42 3/8 15th instant
London New York	4.68.65 15th instant
London Amsterdam	8.82 3/4 15th instant
London Italy	89.10 15th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.	
Gold £7-8-3	14th instant
Gold £7-8-5 1/2	15th instant
Silver London Ready	20 5/8 14th instant
Silver London Ready	20 5/8 15th instant
Silver London Forward	20 1/16 14th instant
Silver London Forward	20 1/16 15th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 14th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 15th instant
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 15th instant
London discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 15th instant
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
Money:—	
Call	1 1/2 per cent.
3 months	1 3/4 per cent.
6 months	1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 15

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	86 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70
3 1/2 per cent War loans	98 1/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	109
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	43/9

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Final Dividend Of 6 Per Cent

The local office of the Mercantile Bank has received telegraphic advice from its Head Office in London informing us that the Board of Directors have recommended a Final Dividend of 6 per cent on the shares of the Bank for the half-year ending 31st December, 1938, making 12 per cent for the year less Income Tax. £20,000 to be written off Landed and House Property A/c; £30,000 taken to Contingencies A/c and £177,777 to be carried forward.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 15

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	71 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	73 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	86 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	70
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	97
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	98 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	109
Victory Bonds	107 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	88 1/2
National Bank of India	32

Further Small Decline In Steel Shares

ABSENCE OF BUSINESS AND STEADY TONE: PROFESSIONALS AWAIT EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY: March 16.

Yesterday Wall-Street finally lost its indifference towards the events in Central Europe failing abruptly under very heavy selling for some time prior to the sell-off the market was reassured by the complacent action of leading European markets in the face of the break up of Czechoslovakia, but statements in the British Parliament were very disquieting with market particularly impressed by remarks of Lord Halifax. U. S. Steel shares declined dollars 3 at 60-1/2 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares lost dollar one at 28 and General Motors lost dollars two at dollars 40.

The local market was nervous at the drop in Wall-Street market and opened easy, but there being utter absence of any weak long interest, prices rallied few points from the low level and with scattered business prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

As compared with normal forward business in the local Share Bazar at present open interest is not even 4 annas in a rupee and even against the little open business which we have, a big portion is backed by actual holdings or intention of taking delivery.

Thus with an evenly balanced speculative position the market remained hesitant and there was utter absence of any important business. Professionals were inclined to await further developments in the European political situation.

The general feeling in the market seem uncertain and Bears do not see much chance in selling short at the present low level, while Bulls fearing further unsettlement in political situation would not care to increase their long interest.

Tata Steel shares were virtually steady after easy opening and towards the close, there was improved buying which hardened quotations and closed at about the highest level of the day.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY March 16

100	Ahmd. Advance	377 8
	BAY DYEING	832 8
100	CENTURY	216 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	214 8
100	COLABA	115 0
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-6
100	Finlay	97 0
100	GOKAK	132 0
1.000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	105 0
100	KOHINOOR	XD 230 0
250	Laxmi	480 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	115 0
250	Model	51 8
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	212 0
100	Oosmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	222 8
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1,000	Sholapur	3,175 0
50	SIMPLEX	70 0
110	SWADESHI	211 0
100	Swan	96 8
500	Vishnu	1,115 0
1.000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	114 8
25-50	Central	31 0
500	Imperial	1,525 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	370 0
50-100	Imperial Bank	137 8
100	Reserve Bank	112 12
5	Unions	5-13-6
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	111 12
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
20	Mercantile	53 0
15-75	New India	35 0
200	Oriental	4.325 0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	137 8
1,000	ANDHRA	1,415 0
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	Bombay Tram	126 0
100	Bombay Suburban	142 8
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karachi	190 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	167 8
100	TATA HYDRO	150 0
1.000	TATA POWERS	1.266 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	945 0
100	C. Province	100 12
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	96 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 8
100	Sara Serajgang	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	760 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corpn. XD	6 0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 1
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29 1
10	Shivrajur	37 4
30	TATA STEEL, DEFDS.	1,110 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	244 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	317 8
10	Air Services	8 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	174 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	214 0
125	B. BURMA	430 10
50	BOMBAY CONTY.	147 8
8sh.	Br B. Petrol	3-6-3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 12
100	IND BLEACHING	105 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40 0 XD
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	67 12
30	Premier Con.	62
15	Scindia	18 1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38 0
	PREFERENCE	
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6	p. c Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c Bombay Tram (T.F)	74 8
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	564 0
6½	p.c Prem Const 1st.	107 4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147 8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1.560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206 14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	156 4
	p.c Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3¼	p. c. Andhra Valley	102 2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 16

Bombay Dyeing (836/4) 832 831 835 831 832

Century (217/8) 213 216/8 214/8

Central India (212) 211 215 214

Kohinoor (233/8) 231 230

New Great (212/8) 211 214 213 212

Simplex (71) 70/8 70

Swadeshi (212) 210 212 211

Associated Cement (112/8) 111/8 112 11/12

Andhra (1420) 1415

Tram Ord (126/4) 125/8 126

Tata Hydro (151) 151 150

Tata Power (1267/8) 1260 1265 1266

T Steel Defd (1135) 1095 1085 1105 1092 1107 1110

T Steel Ord (247/8) 243 242 244 242 245 244/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (157) 157/4 157 156/12 157 156/4

Bellapur (173/8) 173/8 174

B Steam (212/8) 212 214

B Burma (431/4) 428 430/10

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 15

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd	41
Electric Power and Light dol 7 Cum Pfd	37
American Foreign Power dol 7 1st Pfd	18
American Water Works	13
Electric Bond Common	11
American Tel and Tel	162 1/2
Great Northern R R	27
Western Union Telg	21 5/8
Union Pacific	100
New York Central	18 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	37
Union Carbon and Carbide	85 3/8
Liggett Meyers 'B'	105
Amrex Corporation	25 1/2
Texas Corporation	43 3/8
American Radiator	16
National Dairy	16
Allis Chalmers	44
United States Steel	60 1/2
United States Steel Pref	119 5/8
Bethlehem Steel	70
National Steel	76
Ludlum Steel	22
Crucible Steel	40
Republic Steel	20
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
United States Smelting	57
Anaconda Copper Mining	28
Int Nickel of Canada	51
Chrysler Motors	79
General Motors	49
General Electric	40 7/8
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Socony	13
National City Bank	25 1/4
Chase National Bank	32 1/4

Turnover 1,100,000 shares. After further irregularity market should recover

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 16.

Wheat	4,955 cwts.
Linseed	10,253 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	62 cwts.
Gingellyseed	132 cwts.
Poppyseed	33 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,951 cwts.
Castorseed	3,667 cwts.
Rice	27,269 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,406 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,882 cwts.
Gram	2,250 cwts.
Joowar	2,712 cwts.
Bajree	354 cwts.

LONDON SEEDS
London, March 15

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Mar sellers	11-1-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Mar sellers	12-11-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Mar Apl sellers	12-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Mar Apl sellers	11-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. March April sellers	10-10-0

LINSEED OIL
London, March 15

Linseed oil naked London per cwt Mar sellers	24/3
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers	24

6	p.c. Andra Valley	105 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 8
7	p. c Sholapur	80 0
6	p.c Tata Hydro	106 6

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1939

AMAZING FEATS OF

Bravery Of China's "Joan Of Arc"

Narrates Tale Of Gallant 800 In China Who Preferred Death To Surrender

BOMBAY, Thursday.

THE TRAGIC AND FUTILE ACT OF HEROISM OF THE 800 CHINESE SOLDIERS, WHO REFUSED TO RETREAT FROM SHANGHAI IN OCTOBER, 1937, WHEN ORDERS WERE GIVEN FOR EVACUATION, WAS VIVIDLY RECALLED BY MISS YANG WHEI-MING WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON BOARD THE S. S. "STRATHMORE" ON THURSDAY MORNING.

Miss Whei-ming, who is hardly 20 years of age, came to be known as THE CHINESE JOAN OF ARC and her heroism in establishing contact with the "Suicide Brigade," which was invested on all sides by Japanese forces, attracted world-wide attention at that time.

Miss Ming who had gone to America to represent the Chinese youth at the Second World Youths' Congress at Poughkeepsie, came here on her way to China. She visited England, France and Holland collecting funds for the Chinese refugee children fund started by Madame Chiang Kai-Shelk.

Dressed in a picturesque single piece Chinese dress, she told newspapermen who met her on board, the story of her adventure in sonorous Chinese interspersed by a few English words and illustrated by eloquent gestures.

It was in October 1937 the Chinese forces defending Shanghai had been ordered to withdraw in face of the overwhelming Japanese forces. But there were 600 Chinese soldiers who thought it derogatory to their national prestige to withdraw. They decided to die in battle rather than beat a retreat. They selected a warehouse belonging to a banking combine on the banks of the Suchow creek and equipping themselves with plenty of ammunition which had been left behind in the hurry of retreat, decided to make their last noble stand.

On the other bank of the creek was the International Settlement with the only bridge, Shingla Shi bridge heavily barricaded by British tomies. The invading Japanese forces closed in on all three sides and opened a merciless bombardment of the warehouse. For a couple of days nothing of what was happening to the heroic men was known except such inferences as could be made from the continued sound of artillery and gunfire.

Miss Whei-Ming who was serving in the Red Cross as a girl guide decided to establish contact with the doomed men at any cost.

Dressed in Khaki shorts and shirts, which is the common uniform both for boy scouts and girl guides in China she stole round the Japanese forces one dark night and managed to creep along to the warehouse. Even so she ran grave risk of her life but came alive out of the adventure, with the skin of her teeth, as it were. Once a Japanese bullet passed through her hat, narrowly missing her head. The hat is now preserved in the French Concession as a memento of the adventure.

Having gained access to the desperate band of soldiers she found that they were short of food supplies, though they were well provided with ammunition. She crept out in the same fashion as she had crept in and got the Shangai community busy. They managed to smuggle in food by tying bundles to ends of ropes which were pulled across the Suochow creek under cover of darkness.

Thus supplied with food this band of men who came to be known as the "Suicide Brigade" kept up its hopeless fight against heavy odds for the space of ten days. At the end of that time the authorities of the International Settlement intervened and negotiated for their surrendering on the condition that their lives would be spared. By then more than half of them had been killed and the remaining soldiers numbering 374 were allowed to go into the Settlement where they were disarmed and are at present held in internment without being allowed to join the Chinese army.

One part of the adventure which drew the admiration of all around was the fact that the first thing that Miss Whei-ming smuggled into the besieged area was a large Chinese national flag which was triumphantly flown from the warehouse.

Miss Whei-ming was met on board by Mr. Yoshih Chen, the Chinese Vice-Consul in Bombay and other prominent Chinese resident in Bombay.

Miss Ming leaves Bombay for Calcutta this evening from where she goes to Singapore and from there to Hong Kong.

She regretted that her short stay did not permit her to meet the boy scouts and girl guides in Bombay but she said that she would like to have them know that China was fighting for Justice and Peace and appealed to the boy scouts and girl guides to help China in fighting for the ideals for which the boy scouts and girl guides all the world over stood for.

MISS YANG WHEI-MING,

A Chinese girl guide, who had gone as a delegate to the 2nd International Youths' Congress in New York, arrived in Bombay by S.S. "Strathmore" on Thursday. She has come to be known for her deed of heroism in establishing contact with the "Suicide Brigade" at the time of the Chinese retreat from Shanghai in Oct., 1937.

KENYA HIGHLANDS
WHITE RACIALISM WILL DRIVE OUT
INDIA FROM BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
BRITAIN PREFERS WHITE EX-
ENEMIES TO BLACK OR BROWN
FRIENDS IN HIGH LANDS.

Indians in Nairobi observed a hartal and took out public procession to protest against the Kenya Government's orders reserving the Highlands to Europeans only. Photo shows the procession passing through one of the main roads of the town.

Indian Residents In Kenya Observe Hartal

Reservation Of Highlands For Europeans Condemned

NAIROBI (Kenya Colony), March 4.

The Government has promulgated the Order-in-Council reserving Kenya Highlands (the best and healthiest part of Kenya) for Europeans only. The East African Indian National Congress appealed to the Indians (in Kenya) to observe hartal on March 1, the day from which this Order was to come in force.

The hartal was fully observed throughout Kenya i.e., at Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Kitale, Eldorate and Thika, on the above mentioned day.

In Nairobi, the Capital, the Indian shops were closed in the afternoon observing half-day hartal. At about 4 p.m. there was a protest procession which passed through the main streets of the town. In this protest procession women and children also took part. There were black flags carried by some and on one of the flags were written the following words:

"Kenya Highlands black spot of British Empire. White racialism will drive out India from British Commonwealth. Britain prefers white ex-enemies to black or brown friends in Highlands."

The procession ended at the Desai Memorial Hall and then a meeting was held there which was attended by about seven thousand Indians. In the meeting several resolutions were passed.

The following are the extracts from a handbill issued by the East African Indian National Congress at Nairobi, appealing the Indians to observe hartal:—

"The implications of the Order-in-Council reserving Kenya Highlands for European races only are as follows: —

(1) A German (Jew or Aryan), an Italian, a Russian, or a Fre or any other "European" can acquire land in Kenya Highlands. It matters not that Germany was enemy No. 1 of British Empire in 1914-18 World War. And it matters not if to-morrow they again become enemies of British Empire!

(2) You cannot obtain land in Highlands because you are Indian: It matters little to Britain that India did shed her blood in the defence of these very Highlands and the British Empire in 1914-18, and that India will again be called upon to do so in the future;

(3) An African cannot obtain land in the Highlands' reserve because he is an African: It matters very little that he is the son of the Soil.

The offence of being an Indian or an African is far greater than that of being even ex-enemy aliens. Such are the implications of these Orders."

Iraq Govt. Removes Cholera Restrictions

NEW DELHI, March 14.

Intimation has been received in the office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India that, from the 11th March 1939, the Government of Iraq has removed all cholera restrictions against passengers arriving by sea from Bombay.

Another intimation received in the Public Health Commissioner's Office is to the effect that, from the 10th March, 1939, the Ne against passengers from Madras. therland East Indian Government has imposed cholera restrictions —United Press.

WAFD THANKS JAWAHARLAL

Invites Indian Representatives To Cairo Congress

ALLAHABAD, March 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received the following cablegram from Mustafa-el-Nahas Pasha, President of the Wafd, Cairo:—

"Deeply touched by the kind manifestations of sympathy and solidarity accorded by Indian people, Congress and yourself to our deputation. Thanks to your personal efforts, the solidarity has been strengthened between our two peoples who are united by same lofty ideals. We are grateful for your kind reference to the Wafd and myself.

"The Wafd again invites you and representatives Indian National Congress t Wafdist Congress on April Cairo."—United Press.

ABUL KALAM'S HEALTH

Improvement In Pain And Swelling

ALLAHABAD, March 16.

The following bulletin was issued from Anand Bhuwan this morning regarding the condition of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who met with a mishap on the railway station on arrival here:—

"Maulana Abul Kalam Azad spent a restful night, and his pain and swelling are less. He was examined to-day by Major R. N Bhandari and doctors Jairaj Behari and Koul. It is proposed to take further X-ray photographs of his leg after a few days."—United Press

LONDON, March 14.—In the Commons, Mr. Oliver Stanley stated that it was Government's intention to endeavour to negotiate a comprehensive arrangement regarding outstanding Spanish debts to British creditors as soon as circumstances permitted.—Reuter.

Concessions Curtailed

Congress Govt's Action On Gandhi-Irwin Pact

MADRAS, March 16

It is understood the Madras Government have decided to restrict the collection of salt under concessions secured by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact to a fixed period of two months in a year for the manufacture of salt and 2 weeks for its collection from spontaneous formations, as a sequel to the reported abuse of the concessions in coastal villages. This restriction is expected to obviate the need for the fixation of some artificial standard by salt officers of the requirements of the villagers concerned, which had been found unsatisfactory.—United Press.

BURMA'S DEBT TO INDIA RS. 7981 LAKHS

Annuity For 1939-40 Rs. 2,24.56 Lakhs

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The final report of the Committee for the application of the recommendations of the Indo-Burma financial settlement tribunal is being published to-day.

On the basis of the final audited figures on March 31, 1937, the Committee has calculated that the debt due from Burma to India is Rs. 50,79,81 lakhs. After taking into account the payments made by the Burma Government to the Government of India in the years 1937-38 and 1938-39, the annuity required to redeem the principal and interest in 43 years from 1939-40 amounts to Rs. 2.24.56 lakhs.

In addition to this, says a 'Communique' in this connection, the Burma Government has to bear annually 7 1|2 per cent of the liability of the Government of India in respect of Central pensions in issue on the date of separation.—United Press.

BEGUM MOHOMED ALI ON LEAGUE CABINET

NEW DELHI: March 16.

The nomination of Begum Mahomed Ali to the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League is announced to-day by Mr. Jinnah in a statement to the Press:—

"I feel that it will not be in the interest of the Muslim League organisation to reshuffle and reconstitute the personnel of the present Working Committee," states Mr. Jinnah. "But, as there has occurred one vacancy owing to the unfortunate death of the late lamented Maulana Shaukat Ali, I propose to fill in his place by nominating Begum Muhammad Ali.

Apart from her great services, and those of Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali, I think, the time has come when it is necessary to have one who could represent also the views of the women of India, and their wants and resuirements in the national life of the Mussalmans".

The Working Committee, therefore consists of the following members:—

Mr. Fazlul Haq, Sir Nazimuddin, Mr. Abdur Rahman Sidiqui, Raja of Mahmudabad, Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, Mr. Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Mr. Muhammad Ashik, Sir Ali Mohammad Khan Dehlavi, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Syed Abdul Rauf Shah, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Mr. Malik Barkat Ali, Mr. Haji Abdul Sattar Essak Sait, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid, Mr. Khan Sadulla Khan, M.L.A., Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, M.L.A., Sir Syed Sadulla, Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhary and Begum Muhammad Ali.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

WE'LL PUT THESE OCEAN PIRATES IN THE BRIG/
I'D FEEL BETTER IF SHINN HAD BEEN NABBED, TOO/
HINSPECTOR, SHINN WON'T 'IDE FOR LONG. BLIMEY, E'S ABOARD SOMEPLACE, SIR.
THAT'S A LOT OF TERRITORY, BOGGS/
SO FAR SO GOOD.... ALL I GOTTA DO NOW IS FIGURE OUT SOME WAY TO GET BACK TO TH' "WASP"/
HE AIN'T BACK HERE, SIR, WE BETTER LOOK FORRARD/
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